THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

Written for the Appeal.]

KATE'S AT HOME.—A Song.

Yes, *Kate's at home!*—the very air
Seems sweeter for her coming;
The flowers are quivering on their stems,
And all the birds are humming.

Ye Eldes! touch my wandering pen!
Guide it to paint her fairly,
That friends may say "'Tis Kate's sweet self,
Whom Nature graces rarely."

Soft, lustrous hair, as dark as night,
Cheeks bright with youth and roses;
A smiling mouth of perfect form
The pearly teeth encloses.

I'd rather kiss than paint those lips:
I like to see them parted,
And hear the gushing, merry laugh
That shows her happy-hearted.

How could I paint those glorious eyes?
Black diamond stars, yet tender,
Bewitching with some laughing fire,
Yet saying "I remember."

That dimpled hand, as soft as silk,
It seems to melt in clasping;—
Some one, methinks, would give his eyes
To have it for the asking.

Sweet, flashing Kate! in very truth
You've witched us all completely;
We love you laughing, joyous, gay,
Or when you move discreetly.

In crimps or curls, in *brief* or train,
Its all the same, we own it;
You have the master key of hearts,—
We know it, for you're *shown it.*

NANNIE OR!

MEMPHIS, August 12, 1862

THE CHILDREN.

[The following beautiful poem was written by Charles Dickens:]

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school-room for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To old me good-night and be kissed;
O! the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace;
O! the smiles that are balms of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face.

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember;
While it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

O! my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
O! there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses;
His glory still gleams in their eyes:
O! those limbs from home and from heaven,
They have all one and more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All ask not, as others have done;
But turn the may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction—
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good-nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even,
Their song in the school and the street:
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When their lessons are all ended,
And Death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good-night and be kissed.

A SONG FOR THE SOLDIER-BOY.

AIR—"*Rosin the Bow.*"

Come all ye brave boys of the Union,
We've something to tell you that's true,
What Congress has voted the nigger,
And what they have voted for you.

CHORUS.

And what they have voted for you,
And what they have voted for you,
THREE HUNDRED they voted the nigger,
And FIFTY they voted for you.

To give to each darkey a bureau,
You know what we tell you is true,
They voted some ten hundred MILLION,
But FIFTY they voted for you.
But fifty they voted for you, etc.

But as for themselves, they concluded
One nice little thing they would do:
They voted each member FOUR THOUSAND,
But FIFTY they voted for you.
But fifty they voted for you, etc.

So when you come round electioneering,
We'll tell you just how you must do:
You voted the negro THREE HUNDRED,
Let him do the voting for you.
Let him do the voting for you, etc.

You Democrats, now on our ticket,
You've ever been faithful and true;
We pledge you our word and our honor,
We'll do all our voting for you.
We'll do all our voting for you,
We'll do all our voting for you;
We pledge you our word and our honor
We'll do all our voting for you.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

The Dove and the Swallow.

I am a Magpie, and as we are proverbial talkers, it will not surprise the editors of the APPEAL or any other newspaper, that I sometimes want to be heard; and a despairing cry from a swallow's nest, which I overlook from my moss-grown home, built long before this swallow was hatched, gives me just the opportunity to talk a little, so I'll e'en tell you something of the history of the inhabitants of that same swallow's nest.

Some time ago I noticed the swallow flying around, looking for suitable material wherewith to build and live comfortably in his nest; and a fussy sort of an old fellow he was—running first one way and then another, collecting sticks and straws, and at length succeeded in building quite a pretty nest, where I supposed he would finally settle down to feed and minister to the brood that soon gathered under his sheltering wings. But as you will see, I did not know the swallow, nor how wandering and roving he was in his disposition. Having finished the nest, he soon became discontented—imagined his sphere too circumscribed, and determined that he would go out into the world to see and be seen. So burnishing and gilding his plumage, he departed, asking a neighboring dove to watch over the forsaken brood while he disported himself awhile. Meanwhile the brood thus deserted by their original protector, soon had reason to congratulate themselves on the exchange; and in the faithful and kind ministrations of the dove, soon entirely forgot the roving swallow, who, after a season, finding he could not do so well abroad as at home, concluded to fall back on the old nest, and the cry which attracted my attention came from the disappointed swallow, who, returning weary and disheartened, with all the gilding and burnishing gone from his wings, thought to take quiet possession of his deserted nest, and find a welcome from the brood. But no; the dove has hovered over and fed the brood until they refuse to recognize the care and protection of any other; and the swallow, uttering loud cries, which were heard a long distance, flew away, regretting—but, alas! too late, poor, foolish bird!—that he had not realized that a lowly nest, ready built, is better than a cathedral in the air!

MAGPIE.

GOLD is used more extensively in the arts than is generally imagined. It is stated that nearly $50,000 worth of this metal is consumed every year in the decoration of China ware, in England, principally at the Staffordshire potteries. The total amount used in gilding generally in England and France, is estimated at $800,000 per annum. The trades in England, using standard gold, go regularly to the mint and purchase the clipped sovereigns by weight. In this way the government save the expense of recoinage of the light pieces, and satisfy a legitimate demand of the industrial arts.

LIFE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Col. Sarmiento's Book.

Accurate knowledge of the real condition of affairs in the South American States—if such chaotic communities can be called States—is too much to expect at present. What comes to us in the shape of news is either imperfect or wilfully distorted, and there are few or no competent and impartial observers on the spot to impart to us trustworthy information. From Paraguay we have had confused accounts of a protracted war, with more or less about that persistent little country and about the Argentine Republic, but as a rule, the more news the less knowledge. Beyond the fact that there is and has been a war, our exact information does not extend far.

We know enough, however, to have acquired a desire to know more. What sort of people those are down toward the Straits of Magellan; how they live; what are their inchoate notions of government; what style of men are their leaders; what is the nature of their country—these are inquiries which must occasionally suggest themselves as the latest dispatches from Humaita are received. Fortunately, just at this time we have a goodly sized volume which tells us much in answer to these inquiries. For this we are indebted to Mrs. Horace Mann, a lady of culture and literary ability, who has translated from the Spanish a work by Domingo F. Sarmiento, LL.D., Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic to the United States, just published by Hurd & Houghton.

Dr. Sarmiento, or Col. Sarmiento, is, as we are informed in the excellent preface of Mrs. Mann, an Argentine whom we may well feel inclined to trust. Although he has proved his patriotism and military ability in the field, his career has mainly been that of a civilian. Born in 1811, the year after the Argentine Republic won its independence, he traces his descent through Spanish to Saracen sources on one side. He was early a student, and devoted himself especially to the history and science of government. From his youth he seemed to have determined to devote himself to the cause of popular education, and during all of his subsequent career, whether in exile or in prison, adhered to his purpose. He regarded the establishment of republican institutions an impossibility unless the people should first be educated, looking on the common school system of the United States as the model. As chief of the Department of Schools, Senator, Minister of State, and Governor of his native province, the great object of his endeavors has been the education of the people. By his countrymen he is called "The Schoolmaster," which he considers his proudest title.

Col. Sarmiento's book is, consequently, that of one who knows whereof he speaks. It is but natural that he should feel a partiality toward his native land or that his statements of party contests should show some marks of prejudice, but the general tone of his work impresses one favorably. He tells us, at all events, much that we did not know before, and in a style which attracts and holds our interest. The brief, but clear and vigorous statement of historical facts made by Mrs. Mann in her preface, prepares us to understand the main body of the volume, as well as the biographical sketch of Col. Sarmiento at the close.

A COUNTRY OF VAST DISTANCES.

The country which is called the Argentine Republic is one whose vast expanse is not generally appreciated. Indeed, as the author says, "Its own extent is the evil from which the Argentine Republic suffers. The desert encompasses it on every side and penetrates its very heart; wastes containing no human dwelling, are, generally speaking, the unmistakeable boundaries between its several provinces. Immensity is the universal characteristic of the country; the plains, the woods, the rivers, are all immense; and the horizon is always undefined, always lost in haze and delicate vapors which forbid the eye to mark the point in the distant perspective where the land ends and the sky begins."

EFFECTS ON CHARACTER OF PEOPLE.

The character of the country has its usual effect on that of its inhabitants. Col. Sarmiento says:

"When the solitary caravan of wagons, as it sluggishly traverses the pampas, halts for a short period of rest, the men in charge of it, grouped around their scanty fire, turn their eyes mechanically toward the south upon the faintest whisper of the wind among the dry grass, and gaze into the deep darkness of the night, in search of the sinister visages of the savage horde, which, at any moment, approaching unperceived, may surprise them. If no sound reaches their ears, if their sight fails to pierce the gloomy veil which covers the silent wilderness, they direct their eyes, before entirely dismissing their apprehensions, to the ears of any horse standing within the firelight, to see if they are pricked up or turned carelessly backward. Then they resume their interrupted conversation, or put into their mouths the half-scorched pieces of dried beef on which they subsist. When not fearful of the approach of the savage, the plainsman has equal cause to dread the keen eyes of the tiger or the viper beneath his feet. This constant insecurity of life, outside the towns, in my opinion, stamps upon the Argentine character a certain stoical resignation to death by violence, which is regarded as one of the inevitable probabilities of existence. Perhaps this is the reason why they inflict death or submit to it with so much indifference, and why such events make no deep or lasting impressions upon the survivors."

GREAT RIVERS UNUSED.

The great rivers which drain the pampas are regarded rather as hindrances than as helps by the gauchos.

"Thus," says the author, "the fountain of national growth, the origin of the early celebrity of Egypt, the cause of Holland's greatness, and of the rapid development of North America, the navigation of rivers, or the use of canals, remains a latent power, unappreciated by the inhabitants of the banks of the Bermejo, Pilcomayo, Parana and Paraguay. A few small vessels, manned by Italians and adventurers, sail up stream from the Plata, but after ascending a few leagues, even this navigation ceases. The instinct of the sailor, which the Saxon colonists of the North possesses in so high a degree, was not bestowed upon the Spaniard. Another spirit is needed to stir these arteries in which a nation's life-blood now lies stagnant. Of all these rivers, which should bear civilization, power and wealth to the most hidden recesses of the continent, and make of Santa Fe, Entre Rio, Corrientes, Cordova, Saltas, Tucuman, and Jujui, rich and populous States. The Plata alone, which at last unites them all, bestows its benefits upon the inhabitants of its banks.

THE LIFE OF THE PLAINS.

The life of the plains is thus described:

"Moreover, these outstretched plains impart to the life of the interior a certain Asiatic coloring, which we may even call very decided. I have often mechanically saluted the moon, as it rose calmly and brightly, with these words of Volney in his description of the Ruins: 'La pleine lune a l'Orient s'elevait sur un fond bleuatre aux plaines rives de l'Euphrate.' There is something in the wilds of the Argentine territory which brings to mind the wilds of Asia; the imagination discovers a likeness between the pampa and the plains lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris; some affinity between the lonely line of wagons which crosses our wastes, arriving at Buenos Ayres after a journey lasting for months, and the caravan of camels which takes its way toward Bagdad or Smyrna. The wagons which make such journeys among us, constitute, so to speak, squadrons of little barks, the crews of which have a peculiar dress, dialect and set of customs, which distinguish them from their fellow-countrymen, just as the sailor differs from the landsmen. The head of each party is a military leader, like the chief of an Asiatic caravan; this position can be filled only by a man of iron will and daring, to the verge of rashness, that he may hold in check the audacity and turbulence of the land pirates who are to be directed and ruled by him alone, for no help can be summoned in the desert. On the least symptom of insubordination, the captain raises his iron *chicote*, and delivers upon the mutineer blows which make contusions and wounds; if the resistance is prolonged, before resorting to his pistols, the help of which he generally scorns, he leaps from his horse, grasps his formidable knife, and quickly re-establishes his authority by his superior skill in handling it. If any one loses his life under such discipline the leader is not answerable for the assassination, which is regarded as an exercise of legitimate authority.

"From these characteristics arises in the life of the Argentine people the reign of brute force, the supremacy of the strongest, the absolute and irresponsible authority of rulers, the administration of justice without formalities or discussion."

THE LIFE OF THE CITIES.

The life of the cities affords a great contrast:

"The Argentine cities, like almost all the cities of South America, have an appearance of regularity. Their streets are laid out at right angles, and their population scattered over a wide surface, except in Cordova, which occupies a narrow and confined position, and presents all the appearance of a European city, the resemblance being increased by the multitude of towers and domes attached to its numerous and magnificent churches. All civilization, whether native, Spanish, or European, centers in the cities, where are to be found the manufactories, the shops, the schools and the colleges, and other characteristics of civilized nations. Elegance of style, articles of luxury, dress coats, and frock coats, with other European garments, occupy their appropriate place in these towns. I mention these small matters designedly. It is sometimes the case that the only city of a pastoral province is its capitol, and occasionally the land is cultivated up to its very streets. The encircling desert besets such cities at a greater or less distance, and bears heavily upon them, and they are thus small oases of civilization surrounded by an untilled plain, hundreds of square miles in extent, the surface of which is but rarely interrupted by any settlement of consequence."

SOCIETY OF THE PLAINS.

There are no nomad tribes on the Argentine plains. Says the author:

"The stock-raiser is a proprietor, living upon his own land; but this condition renders association impossible, and tends to scatter separate families over an immense extent of surface. Imagine an expanse of two thousand square leagues, inhabited throughout, but where the dwellings are usually four or even eight leagues apart, and two leagues, at least, separate the nearest neighbors. The production of movable property is not impossible, the enjoyments of luxury are not wholly incompatible with this isolation; wealth can raise a superb edifice in the desert. But the incentive is wanting; no example is near; the inducements for making a great display which exist in a city are not known in that isolation and solitude. Inevitable privations justify natural indolence; a dearth of all the amenities of life induces all the externals of barbarism. Society has altogether disappeared. There is but the isolated self-concentrated feudal family. Since there is no collected society, no government is possible; there is neither municipal nor executive power, and civil justice has no means of reaching criminals. I doubt if the modern world presents any other form of association so monstrous as this. It is the exact opposite of the Roman municipality, where all the population were assembled within an inclosed space, and went from it to cultivate the surrounding fields. The consequence of this was a strong social organization, the good results of which have prepared the way for modern civilization. The Argentine system resembles the old Slavonic Sloboda, with the difference that the latter was agricultural, and therefore susceptible of government, while the dispersion of the population was not so great as in South America.

THE CITIES—BUENOS AYRES.

To the cities Col. Sarmiento attributes whatever advance has been made in civilization and good government. At present, he says, they are borne down to the level of barbarism. Of Buenos Ayres he says:

"In 1806 the attention of English speculators was turned to South America, and especially attracted to Buenos Ayres by its river and its probable future. In 1810 Buenos Ayres was filled with partizans of the revolution, bitterly hostile to anything originating in Spain or any part of Europe. A germ of progress, then, was still alive west of the La Plata. The Spanish colonies cared nothing for commerce or navigation. The Rio de la Plata was of small importance to them. The Spanish disdained it and its banks. As time went on, the river proved to have deposited its sediment of wealth upon those banks, but very little of Spanish modes of government. Commercial activity had brought thither the spirit and the general ideas of Europe; the vessels which frequented the waters of the port brought books from all quarters, and news of all the political events of the world. It is to be observed that Spain had no other commercial city upon the Atlantic coast. The war with England hastened the emancipation of men's minds, and awakened among them a sense of their own importance as a State. Buenos Ayres was like a child, which, having conquered a giant, fondly deems itself a hero, and is ready to undertake greater adventures. The *Social Contract* flew from hand to hand. Mably and Raynal were the oracles of the press; Robespierre and the Convention the approved models. Buenos Ayres thought itself a continuation of Europe, and it did not frankly confess that its spirit and tendencies were French and North American, it denied its Spanish origin on the ground that the Spanish Government had patronized it only after it was full grown. The revolution brought with it armies and glory, triumphs and reverses, revolts and seditions. But Buenos Ayres, amidst all these fluctuations, displayed the revolutionary energy with which it is endowed. Bolivar was everything; Venegnela was but the pedestal for that colossal figure. Buenos Ayres was a whole city of revolutionists—Belgrano, Rondeau, San Martin, Alvear, and the hundred generals in command of its armies, were its instruments, its arms, not its head nor its trunk."

THE "TIGER OF THE LLANOS."

Not the least interesting part of Col. Sarmiento's book is that which consists of sketches of the prominent or notorious characters of the republic. If a people is to be judged by its leaders, we can hardly form a favorable notion of the Argentines. One of those was Quiroza, "the tiger of the Llanos," a short, stoutly-built, shaggy-headed, vigorous sort of a brute, of no ability, who won his way upward by being quicker, more desperate and more reckless in his acts of violence than his comrades. Of him it is related that he kicked out the brains of a man with whom he quarreled at play; that he tore off the ears of a woman he had lived with, and laid open his son's head with an ax. Yet this monster became Governor, in fact, Despot, of La Rioja.

CHAOS.

About this time, 1825, the Argentine Republic presented a singular picture. Says the author:

"All interests, all ideas, all passions, met together to create agitation and tumult. Here was a chief who would have naught to do with the rest of the republic; there, a community whose only desire was to emerge from its isolation; yonder, a government engaged in bringing Europe over to America; elsewhere, another to which the very name of civilization was odious; the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition was reviving in some places; in others, liberty of conscience was proclaimed the first of human rights; the cry of one party was for confederation; of others for a central government; while each different combination was backed by strong and unconquerable passions."

BARBARISM VERSUS CIVILIZATION.

One of the results of Quiroza's aggressive campaigns was sufficiently disastrous. It was the destruction of Mendoza, a city where civilization had a home and progress was the rule. The author says:

"The swamps had been drained, the city ornamented, societies of agriculture, industry, mines, and of public education, had been formed, and directed by intelligent, enthusiastic, and enterprising men; a manufactory of woolen and flax had been established which furnished clothing for the troops, and an armory for the making of swords, cuirasses, lances, and bayonets, with none of the work imported except some parts of the cannon."

With the presentation of this phase of the conflict between civilization and barbarism in the Argentine Republic, we must close the present long-extended article, deferring further notice until another occasion.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

A Chinese Wedding—Women Jugglers, etc.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CANTON, April 8.

CHINESE WEDDING.

The second day of my sojourn in Canton afforded me permission to witness a Chinese marriage procession and ceremony. I was passing through one of the broadest of the narrow streets, when my ears were saluted by blasts from a number of horns, similar to those blown through the streets of American cities by half grown boys on Christmas Eve. I asked of my guide the meaning of the noise, and I was informed that it was a wedding. I accordingly stopped for the purpose of obtaining a good sight of the novel procession. First there came fourteen horn-blowers, dressed in long flowing scarlet gowns and black hats. These were marshaled by a fellow who marched by their side, carrying in his hand a short sword. He was dressed in a similar manner, with the exception that his hat was red and his garments white. These were followed by a party carrying a roasted hog upon a table; then came a table covered with sweetmeats, a third one covered with fruits, a fourth with roasted poultry of every description, a fifth with a sheep, the wool of which had been shaved off, which ever and anon bleated in a most melancholy manner. These tables were carried by persons dressed in white gowns, with the black scull-cap, so popular in China. About one hundred persons followed, dressed in gay colors, and then came a sedan chair of the most gorgeous description. It was carried by four virgins dressed in white and red. Immediately behind the chair walked the bride, carrying in her hand a small package. She was bareheaded, and her hair done up the style worn by virgins. She kept her eyes bent upon the ground, looking neither to the right nor left. Immediately behind her followed two women carrying small packages in their hands, and behind them were a dozen virgins shattering joss paper in every direction. These were followed by the bride's parents, who were riding in chairs, and surrounded by a body-guard, who scattered bits of paper throughout the street. A number of other chairs brought up the rear. Every few yards the procession would halt for a moment and receive the congratulations of those in the street; it would then move forward to the blasts of the horns. The scene was a novel one, and I determined to see its termination; therefore, I informed my guide of my determination, and we turned and followed the procession. Passing through a number of streets, the procession at length halted in front of a large house, which I afterward learned was the house of the bridegroom. The door was opened and the parents of the latter came forth, accompanied by a number of persons dressed in blue, and taking the bride by the hand, led her into the house, and into a large room, in the center of which, seated upon a mat, was the bridegroom waiting to receive her. She seated herself on a mat beside him, and remained there without saying a word until the entire procession had crowded into the rooms.

The parents of the happy couple then had a sort of pow-wow which I could not understand, and which the guide could not explain. The parents of the bridegroom then paid the sum of money to the parents of the girl. The women who had accompanied the bride now advanced toward her, and taking hold of her hair unplaited it and combed it out. They then prepared a mixture with which they anointed her hair, after which they proceeded to re-dress it, this time, however, in the style in which married women wear it. Having completed their capillary labors, they proceeded to remove a portion of her dress and substitute for it a robe of dark color. This having been done, all who were in the room advanced to the happy couple and addressed them, saying many pleasant and complimentary things. The feast that had been prepared was now brought into the room, and the work of devouring it began. The doors of the house remained open till nightfall, and the horn-blowers stood in front of it, tooting with all their might, for the purpose of conveying information to the public that a wedding was progressing, and inviting them to enter the house and bestow their congratulations upon the happy couple.

In China a man can have as many wives as he wants, or rather as many as he can purchase, but they all must be subject to the first one. The parents of the young man always purchase the first wife for him; afterward he makes his own purchases. Nearly all the merchants have a plurality of wives—some of the rich ones being almost as often married as Brigham Young.

CHINESE WOMEN.

I have had but very little opportunity to see or learn much of the Chinese women, as they are never permitted to come into the presence of strangers, and never accompany the men any place. In fact, if appearances furnish a criterion to base a judgment upon, I should unhesitatingly say that the females were considered to be a lower order of human beings, a sort of plaything or servant for man. They, however, promenade the street in droves, and appear to have quite a penchant for shopping, as numbers of them can be seen in almost every shop, some of them pretty, but the great majority may, with safety, be pronounced homely. Here in Canton about one-half of the female population have been compelled in their infancy to submit to that horrible torture which destroys the shape and dwarfs the feet and makes cripples of them. It is painful to see one of these women attempting to make her way through the streets, holding herself upright by clinging to the walls or leaning upon some more fortunate friend. They carry their children strapped to their backs after the manner of the North American Indians. The style of wearing the hair indicates whether they are single, married or widows. The virgin has the hair in the front part of the head cut off even with the center of the forehead, while the remainder is plaited into two braids and allowed to hang down the back. The married women arrange their hair in such a manner that it looks not unlike a hen does when she is defending her brood of chickens from some adventurous dog; while the widow does her hair up in the fashion popular in the States some twenty years ago—that is, combed back from the forehead and wound into a ball at the base of the brain, and fastened with a comb of brass, silver, or gold, according to the taste or wealth of the sorrowing one. Those who are neither wives, maids nor widows, wear their hair in a single plait or braid hanging down the back.

STREET JUGGLERS.

Street jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their fears and picking up a few cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical furore in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword-swallowing and stone-eating appears to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demands from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the center of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirruping whistle, when immediately a number of rice-birds came from every direction and settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds, which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it. He then covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of his spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot and began to pour a cup of tea from it; when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot, apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the reader that they are equally as expert as the Japanese.

PICKPOCKETS.

Upon my return to my hotel I discovered that my pockets had been picked and every article removed from them—even my quill toothpick was among the missing articles. Upon making my misfortunes known, I was informed that Canton pickpockets were the most expert in the world; that so numerous are they that no person in Canton carries anything in their pockets—not even a handkerchief—when they go into the street, because if they did they would be sure to lose it. One reason why they are not caught while in the act of perpetrating their thefts is doubtless the narrowness of the streets, which are as a general thing, only about eight feet wide, and which are thronged with such a crowd that one is continually jostled by those passing, and cannot keep a lookout over his pocket.

The Paris Lantern and its Editor.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

After that, we have a standing astonishment in the success of a newspaper called the *Lantern*. There is nothing like it in the history of newspaper enterprise. The old fogies of the press stand with their eyes and mouths open at the size of this rising light. M. de Villemessant, the founder of the *Figaro*, is the founder of the new journal, and the Count de Rochefort editor. M. de Rochefort has long filled the place of *chroniquer* on the *Figaro*, where he made a solid reputation as a critic, and where he at last became immensely popular for his masked attacks on the Government. Anybody, in this city of opposition, who can attack the Government, and keep out of the *police correctionelle*, is a clever man, and finds at once the warmest corner in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Any one who can skirmish with sharp weapons on the extreme frontiers, any one who can deal in the *sous entendu* with such a prodigious talent as young Henri de Rochefort, is sure to grow into a rapid popularity, if his arrows are only directed at the Government.

So M. de Villemessant, who is the shrewdest publisher in France, when he saw his favorite *Figaro* well established in its present form, (for it now has a daily circulation of 70,000) dreamed of something better for his clever young *chroniquer*, M. de Rochefort. In conjunction with his business man on his various publications, M. Dumont, he founded the *Lantern* on the following basis: A weekly paper in duodecimo, pamphlet form, containing about the matter of three columns of the *Times*, to be entirely written by M. de Rochefort, and to sell to the public for eight sous, or cents. Of the proceeds, the printer, the government stamp, and the discount to venders, were to consume four cents a number, M. de Rochefort was to receive two cents, and Messrs. de Villemessant and Dumont, founders and directors, one cent each; total, eight cents.

Of the first number 60,000 were sold; of the second, 80,000; of the third, 100,000; and of the fourth, 120,000. This gives M. de Rochefort 12,000 francs, or $2400 a week, or 624,000 francs ($125,000) a year; it gives to the directors for doing nothing but keeping M. de Rochefort up to the work, for he is a regular Bohemian, and needs watching, each an annual sum of $62,000; and gives the printer an immense profit.

Never before did one man receive $2,400 a week, in gold, for writing three columns of original matter, and never before did so small an amount of printed matter sell weekly to the public for $12,000 in gold.

You may judge of the excitement caused by this prodigious success. It is the thing people talk most about. Imitations without number have sprung up. The *Little Lantern*, the *Man with the Lantern*, the *Paris Lantern*, and so on, and it has even been republished in Berlin in German, and in St. Petersburg. Other journals try to increase their sale by attacking Rochefort, and by publishing caricatures of him. The town is full of these portraits, good and bad. Turn which way you will, it is Rochefort. The walls were not besieged last summer by Sothern, (Lord Dundreary) than they are now by the new lion. Only Lord Dundreary stuck up his own portraits, and Henri Rochefort does not.

M. de Rochefort has not found his way to this stupendous popularity without having to fight for it. The world is full of envious people, and these are as apt to be found among colleagues as any where else. He has had several duels, and proved himself a formidable adversary. The other day, because he could not find the editor, he caned the printer of a sheet which attacked him under the head of "*Henri de Rochefort l'assommeur*," in an outrageous way.

M. de Rochefort is a slim, middle-sized man, about thirty-two years of age. His hair is dark and kinky, his forehead broad, his face runs to a point at the chin, his small, black eyes burn you with their sharpness; he has a thin moustache and imperial, and his whole face is that of a Mephistophiles—but only in form. He is a generous fellow, a good companion, and throws his money away without counting. He runs on the Boulevard with the Viscount de Noe, (the famous "Cham" of the *Charivari*) and to see these two thin, nervous, military, aggressive looking men together, you think involuntarily of the Irishman who wanted some one to step on his coat tail. But "Cham," at least, is no longer a duelist, the bellicose ardor of his youth is worn off, his intimate friends (oh! the intimate friends) say that his wife has tamed him, and, moreover, he wears the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which prevents him from saying or doing anything against the Government. But he gives his friend Rochefort many of his sharpest things, while he stands in the background.

M. de Villemessant, with his four or five journals and able corps of editors, now monopolizes the public attention. He has arrived at such a point of prosperity as to be able to buy the best writers with the weight of his gold. He pays any price for the cleverest man, and does not stop on questions of friendship. A man with whom he has crossed swords he will approach with the same confidence as another; enmities do not stand in the way of business. The purely political papers are in a complete state of marasm on account of the success of the literary press.

—Two boys of New Orleans, E. H. Decker and —— Weigel, cousins, above fourteen years of age, were born on the same day and within an hour of each other. They have been companions through boyhood. On Friday, both went swimming at the Stock Landing, both were drowned, and when found they were locked in each other's arms. "In life united and in death not divided."

For the Sunday Appeal.]

ENIGMAS.

Answers to the Enigmas in the Appeal of Sunday, August 2.

4. Railway Train. 5. A Coffin. 6. The Tooth.

VII.

I lived before the flood, but still am young;
I speak all languages, yet have no tongue;
In schools I've often been, but though no fool,
I ne'er could understand a grammar rule;
Yet when the haughty courtier talks to me,
I've as polite a dialect as he;
I sympathize with all in joy or pain,
Laugh with the merry, with the sad complain;
By Nature taught, such an obliging way,
I ne'er shall contradict a word you say.
I am not a negro, yet I often sing;
I cannot walk—have neither foot nor wing,
And yet to varied parts I rove about:
Am often in-doors and am often out.
I follow beggars, lords, and kings,
I see no difference in such earthly things.
I am quite peaceful, yet am oft in war,
Yet wonder not what people quarrel for.
He who can name me never saw me,
And the best artist could not draw me.

VIII.

Like an old lady I am named,
But am not like a lady framed:
I am little, she is big;
I have no hair, she has a wig;
She can scold, but I can not;
I dwe'l in a hill, she in a cot;
Were I as big and strong as she,
Few would like to meet with me.
Since these relations mark us two,
What relation is she to you?

[SOLUTIONS NEXT SUNDAY.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 15, 12:20 p.m.—The Autumn correspondent of the *Herald* says that Secretary Seward has stated he could not consistently support Seymour, and it is believed from the tone of his conversation, that he will support the Republicans.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 15.—The vote of Governor Scott to certain Radical measures of the Legislature, has created an intense feeling among the extreme members, and a break between the radical and moderate Republicans.

Intelligence received here indicates the arming of negroes in different portions of the State, and threats of violence are made. The leaders publicly say that they have a captain on every plantation. The whites anticipate serious trouble.

The Governor has failed to make a loan of $125,000, and the members of the Legislature are grumbling because the people talk of refusing to pay taxes.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—United States Commissioner Rollins is expected home early during the present week. It does not appear that anything of a definite character has transpired to confirm the opinion that he will continue to occupy his present official position. Quite a large number of his friends are inclined to the belief that he will not retire at present from office.

TORONTO, August 15.—The city is greatly excited over the arrests made last night, and startling revelations are looked for. The names of the parties arrested are Moore and his wife, Dr. Thompson (actor) and his wife, J. A. Morton and his wife, Mr. Charles E. Thompson and Mr. J. Williams, of St. Catharines; Mrs. Sturge and a boy named Brown. The crime with which they are charged is robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company, on the Hudson River Railroad, in May last. Allen Pinkerton, a Chicago detective, had the case in hand. A writ of habeas corpus has been applied for. Hon. D. Cameron and Hon. M. C. Cameron have been retained as counsel for the defendants. Large sums of money and bonds were found on the women.

Fires are again raging in the woods in the neighborhood of Belle Stvat, and are very heavy along the line of the Northern Railroad.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A San Domingo letter of the 25th ult. says that Orgando, the revolutionary leader, was within three miles of Cizua. Gen. Cabral was with him. It was stated that Baeze was to guarantee the Alta Vela guano and the Rouma call for an English loan. He continued to open and examine all the mails, and is said to have forced the British Consul to open his mail, on the plea that he was searching for revolutionary documents.

MISSISSIPPI.

—A few nights ago near Bankston, Choctaw county, several citizens went to a negro cabin to arrest a negro man who had grossly insulted a lady. Entering the cabin, the head of John Weaver, one of the party, was split wide open with an ax, killing him instantly. Another, B. McCafferty, received a fatal blow in the shoulder. Wm. Mullens received a blow in the back part of the head, and Thos. Poehick was knocked down with a stick. One negro was killed.

—The Holly Springs *Reporter* of the 14th says that a detail of soldiers was sent out recently to capture the parties who murdered Wm. Tyre and George McCulley in Lafayette county. The soldiers were fired upon on Tuesday evening as they were marching along the road, and two of them slightly wounded. The wounded two returned to Holly Springs on Wednesday. The remainder of the detail are still in Lafayette, endeavoring to arrest the murderers of Tyre and McCulley.

—The same paper says of crops: An abundance of corn will be raised—enough for nearly two years' consumption. Corn is now heavy on the market in Holly Springs at fifty cents a bushel. Cotton looks well and promises better. Marshall will make a good report when the market opens. She not only expects to "lead off" with the $250 bale, but she pledges herself to keep in the front rank, if not ahead of it.

—Barbecues seem to be all the rage now. We hear of them in every section of the county. On Tuesday a magnificent one was given at Byhalia, on Wednesday at Waterford, and on yesterday at Chulahoma. The occasions were of great interest.

Ned Worshipers.

The following rules and hints are respectfully submitted for the benefit of whom it may concern:

1. It is an improper manner of performing this duty to nod, and for the plain reason that the worshiper attracts too much attention. We are everywhere taught to avoid ostentatious display in our worship. The Pharisees were condemned for praying at corners of streets, that they might be seen of men. On the same principle, the worshiper is condemned, for he is making too public a display of his devotions.

2. Nor is it proper to snore in the performance of his duty—partly for the foregoing reasons, but mainly because it is a direct infraction of the golden rule. Suppose, for instance, that your next door neighbor is asleep; by your snoring he will be disturbed, probably awakened. This is not doing unto others as you would that they should do for you.

3. It is wrong to injure one's health while offering worship; and all physicians admit that to sleep with the head thrown back and the mouth wide open, is liable to produce sore throat and hoarseness. Besides, flies sometimes get into the mouth on such occasions, and by their injurious explorations tickle the delicate membranes and cause horrible sternutations and coughing, which is very injurious to health.

4. To sleep with the head resting on the arms of the worshiper, and the face buried up in the cuffs of the coat, is the most improper way of offering sleep worship. First, because it is also injurious to health, and mainly, because it is a direct violation of the Scriptures, which command us to let our light so shine that men may profit by our example. In this case it is impossible to know whether the Christian worshiper is asleep or awake. It is a positive case of lukewarmness; neither the one thing or the other.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Masonic Expulsion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1868.

BY order of Dallas Scott Lodge, No. 280, Memphis Tenn., I am directed to publish ROBERT C. MOORE as an Imposter, and warn the Masonic Fraternity against him as such

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

GREATLY TO BE REGRETTED.

A friend of ours in Arkansas writes us from Little Rock, on the 30th of July:

Our friends here have agreed to advise the people to take the *oath* and vote. This I was opposed to, but as it is done, it goes forth as unanimous. I fear the results, and to me it looks like yielding all; but it is done, and we must hope for the best.

We do not know when any information caused us greater pain and more profound regret. We should deem it the greatest of misfortunes to the State of Arkansas, if the Conservative white men of the State had generally determined to take the oath prescribed by the abomination imposed on them as a Constitution, intending in good faith to keep it. It is infinitely more to be regretted when they resolve to take it, advised that they ought to do so, with the intention of violating it whenever they have the power.

We were consulted on the subject soon after the adjournment of the New York Convention, and declared that no man ought to take any oath, for the sake of voting, which he did not mean in good faith to keep; and that we would not do it if that single act would elect Seymour and Blair.

"Listen," says Pascal, in his Provincial letters, "to the general rule laid down by Escobar: 'Promises are not binding, when the person, in making them, had no intention to bind himself. Now it seldom happens that any have such intention, unless when they confirm their promises by an oath or contract, so that when one simply says, *I will do it*, he means that he will do it, if he does not change his mind; for he does not wish, by saying that, to deprive himself of his liberty.' He gives other rules in the same strain, which you may consult for yourself, and tells us, in conclusion, that 'all this is taken from Molina and other authors, and is therefore settled beyond all doubt.'"

Even the Spanish Jesuit Escobar deemed a promise binding when confirmed by an oath. But the "doctrine of mental reservations" may be called in aid, which Pascal thus explains: "A man may swear, as Sanchez says in the same place, that he never did such a thing, (though he actually did it), meaning within himself that he did not do so on a certain day, or before he was born, or understanding any other circumstance, while the words which he employs have no such sense as would discover his meaning. And this is very convenient in many cases, and quite innocent, when necessary or conducive to one's health, honor or advantage."

"Indeed, father! is that not a lie, and perjury too,' cried I."

"No," said the father; "Sanchez and Filiutius prove that it is not; for, says the latter, "It is the intention that determines the quality of the action.' And he suggests a still surer method for avoiding falsehood, which is this: After saying aloud, *I swear that I have not done that*, to add, in a low voice, *to-day*; or after saying aloud *I swear*, to interpose in a whisper, *that I say*; and then continue aloud, *that I have done that*. This, you perceive, is telling the truth."

"It would often prove very convenient," said the Jesuit, in Pascal, "to be absolved in conscience from keeping certain engagements one may have made."

So, when the advisers of the people of Arkansas adopt the maxim of Father Bauny, copied from Basil Ponce, "that one may seek an occasion of sin, directly and expressly—*primo et per se*—to promote the temporal or spiritual good of himself or his neighbor; they ought to instruct them that when they swear never to attempt to deprive the negroes of the State of the right of voting, they ought to interpose, mentally or in a whisper, after the word *attempt*, the words, *unless I believe I can effect it*, or, *by arms*, or other words, that will make the sense altogether different from what it seems. This, they should urge, will be conducive to their advantage, and therefore quite innocent.

"Woe to the blind leaders!" says Saint Augustine: "Woe to the blind followers!" *Væ cæcis ducentibus! Væ cæcis sequentibus!*" No direction of the intention (we change slightly the vehement words of Pascal) can sanctify promises not meant to be kept; and though the liberation of the people should depend on it, no man may warrantably swear to refrain from doing that which he verily intends to do whenever he has opportunity; because none may do the least evil, in order to accomplish the greatest good; and as the Scripture says, "the truth of God stands in no need of our lie."

Oaths, it has been said, "are registered in Heaven." By what argument that will satisfy his own conscience, can any man justify the taking of an oath which he does not intend to keep, even if it were to save his life? By what argument, when it is taken to the end that by voting, otherwise denied, one may relieve himself from an oppressive tyranny? The fact that no justification of such an oath can be found anywhere, except in the casuistry of Spanish Jesuits, whose doctrines are an insult to the human understanding, is enough to prove that no real justification can be either found or invented.

The potions of Circe changed the companions of Ulysses into swine. If Beelzebub had been retained to devise a plan by which an honest people should be corrupted and demoralized, all his infernal wit and ingenuity could have devised none more efficacious than that which his disciples adopted in the convocation of unclean knaves who framed a Constitution for Arkansas. To deprive a whole people of the right of voting, in perpetuity, unless each would taint himself with the leprosy of perjury, and surrender his dearest rights and most inestimable privileges as a free citizen of the Commonwealth, exhibited an ingenuity worthy of the schools of Radicalism.

We hoped that it was in human nature to resist the temptation. We hoped that the people of Arkansas would spurn the bribe, the Devil's price, offered for the purchase in fee of their souls. It is a very sad and a very shameful thing that they have been advised to accept the bribe and make the sale, and that they are about to do so. If they would have had a little patience and endurance, the dawn of a better day would have arisen upon them, and they would have had relief without dishonor, and the rights of freemen without the shame that makes men ignominious, and the contumely of history the just judgment of God.

RADICAL HOODOOS IN COUNCIL.

Their Decision of the Question of White Enfranchisement.

From the Nashville *Banner* of the 14th instant we learn that towards the close of the proceedings of the Hoodoo Council recently held in Nashville, Mr. Fomeny offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The existing franchise law of this State is a part and parcel of the Constitution of Tennessee, and cannot be amended except in the mode prescribed in the constitution for making amendments, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this convention it would be safe, expedient and wise on the part of the Republican party of the State to initiate measures to modify the franchise law so as to give the right of suffrage to every citizen of the State and of the United States, and

Whereas, We believe that such magnanimous action of the Republican party would do much to restore repose and tranquility to the State, encourage fraternal feeling of good will among the whole people, soften the asperities of the pending canvass, and lessen the expenses of the State in maintaining peace and order everywhere; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the Legislature at its present session do adopt and submit to the people for ratification two amendments to the Constitution, one extending the right of suffrage to all white men in Tennessee, who are citizens of the State and of the United States, and another providing that the right of colored men to vote in all elections shall never be abridged, denied or taken away.

The effect produced by the reading of this resolution is thus described by the reporter of the *Banner:*

The reading of the preamble and resolution called forth a tremendous howl of loyal disapprobation. In that crowd, at least, rebel enfranchisement was at an enormous discount. Not a man on the floor dared say a word in its favor. Despite the honeyed words of specious legislators, the real sentiment of the party was here revealed in a manner that was not to be mistaken.

Arnell, the Confederate tanner, jumped to his feet with an eager glitter in his snakey eyes, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Another delegate, a thieving, foul-mouthed scoundrel with whose name we will not sully our columns, yelled out, "And I move to *kick the resolution under the table.*"

Cagle, who claims to represent Dickson county, cried, in a burst of loyal ecstacy, "No! let's lay it on the table and sing 'Rally Round the Flag, Boys,'" but the rebel leather contractor's motion was put and carried. Two or three voices were feebly raised in the negative, but they were greeted with such yells of derision and contempt that their owners were glad enough to subside into obscurity and silence.

This means war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. Let it come. We are prepared.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.

OXFORD, MISS., August 11, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Your correspondent is passing the night within the literary walls of the venerable old University of Mississippi, almost all alone, like some lost ghost amid "the ruins of some banquet hall deserted."

He arrived here this evening and repaired to these "classic shades," that he might draw inspiration from the genial current of this literary atmosphere, and from the many pleasing recollections that come crowding thick and bright upon memory as these scenes bring up happy associations reviewed in the beautiful past.

I find this most delightful village of Oxford wearing its usual appearance of pleasantness and sociability. Some local improvements are going on here in the way of building. We also congratulate the town upon the acquisition to its society of —— Clark, formerly associated with that able jurist, Gen. E. C. Walthall, of Coffeeville, Miss., but who has to-day formed a copartnership with Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, in the legal profession. Clark is a talented young lawyer, and the name of Col. Lamar, his partner, speaks for itself. Your correspondent cannot be considered extravagant, nor inclined to partiality or flattery, when he declares it to be his earnest convictions that the society of Oxford cannot be surpassed by that of any portion of Mississippi, for this is his deliberate opinion, after an acquaintance with nearly every city, town, hamlet and portion of this State. Aristocracy has died away here, with the last glimmering of that glittering wealth that was one of the foul basis of society, and the great monster that gave ignorance and vice position in society. And now, moral and intellectual worth is the great basis of this society, and true merit determines the social status of its members. This should be the great basis of Southern society; and though we wield not the scepter of power, we *will* aspire to regal hights in the great kingdom of letters. Thus shall Heaven hasten the day of the glorious millennium, and the return of brighter hopes to this stricken land.

It is really gratifying to see the cheering aspect of affairs in North Mississippi—the splendid crops, the bright hopes and reviving spirits of this unfortunate people. Everything here is taking off the gloomy habiliments of mourning, and putting on a livelier garb. The crops are good, the Democracy is increasing steadily and rapidly, the scalawags are gradually leaving this clime, so congenial to all such natures, the negroes are working and conducting themselves much better, and the sanguine hopes of better days, pecuniarially and politically, are buoying up the spirits of the people to greater exertion. Concerts, tableaux, charades, literary associations and dramatic entertainments show the disposition to cultivating and entertaining amusements; and, best of all, an inclination to a literary channel. And the barbecues, picnics, dinings and public speaking, show "there's life in the old land yet." OCTAVIUS.

TENNESSEE.

—Col. Wm. P. Bryan, of Nashville, died on Wednesday night last.

—Nashville is to have a park. The city has purchased forty-six and a half acres of land belonging to Hugh McGavock, which is situated in North Nashville, for the purpose.

—A shooting affray came off at Springfield on Thursday morning, resulting in the wounding of Joseph Pepper. Brown, a merchant, made dishonorable proposals to Pepper's sister, for which the latter cowhided Brown. While laying on the whip, Pepper was shot, it is hoped not fatally.

—The Knoxville *Press and Herald*, of Thursday, says:

"On Tuesday last, two negro men were shot and killed in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, by Mr. I. Willis, who killed the wretch Sizemore, some twelve months since. It appears that these negroes went to the house of Mr. Willis, during his absence, and demanded something to eat of his mother and sisters. Their demand was refused, when they made their way in, against the protest of the ladies, and proceeded to help themselves to what they wanted. When Willis came, they were sitting at the table, enjoying themselve having driven away the ladies by certain characteristic and brutally offensive re-marks. Few words sufficed to explain the situation, when he passed into another apartment, procured a double-barrelled shot gun, and returned, to the dining-room where the negroes were feasting. One started up, and being shot by Willis, fell dead across the table; the other ran out, but was shot and killed when barely past the threshold."

—The recent case of elopement of the negro with the white girl, captured in Atlanta, is thus accounted for: It is said the father of the girl is a Radical, and permitted the negro to eat at his table, sleep in his house, and to promiscuous social intercourse in the family, thus indicating his views of the social status that should exist between the two races. Out of this grew the intimacy, and the daughter, thus degraded, concluded to carry out the father's views.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 15.—Additional reports of Indian troubles in Kansas state that Indians and settlers are still fighting on Asher creek, and three more men were killed. Indians are coming down Solomon creek in large numbers. People on Asher creek and all above are cut off and out of provisions, and ammunition nearly exhausted. Later reports say the Indians are murdering settlers on Solomon creek. Seven men were killed yesterday. A settler who came in this morning with his family said he had a running fight for quite a distance.

Gov. Crawford has gone to Solomon and Salina, and is making preparations to organize the settlers for defense.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The wife of Senator Trumbull is still very ill.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $602,700; shipments 294,561, including 100,000 to Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis. Notes shipped, 195,195. National Bank currency issued, 117,389; amount in circulation, 299,908,870. Fractional currency destroyed, 472,600.

Director Dewman, of the Bureau of Statistics, has issued his monthly report for June, 1868. Value of the total importations for the month, 33,112,906, against 31,922,915 for the same period last year. In April, 33,435,197; in May, 34,079,127; in March, 39,209,125. This shows a decided falling off in imports.

J. A. Bingham, late deputy collector at Richmond, attempted suicide. Caused by disappointment in not being reinstated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Rev. Mr. Tyng and his friends have in circulation for signatures a memorial to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets next October, to repeal the canon under which he was tried and condemned.

Australian advices to July 21 and New Zealand to the 7th have been received.

Shocks of an earthquake were experienced on the Eastern coast of Australia. An abundant harvest is anticipated, owing to plentiful rains during the present winter.

A Canaanan had murdered Mr. Reed and three children at Iron Banks diggings.

The "Australian Joint Stock Company" has made arrangements with the King of the Feejee Islands involving claims of the American Government and the probable establishment of a British Protectorate over the Fejee group. The terms of the charter, occasioned considerable excitement among white settlers, and the British consul entered a protest which pointed out that the king had granted powers, such as the imposition of the taxes, etc., which he could not legally transfer, and the whole matter awaits the visit of the commander of the Australian squadron. The company's agents have taken up ten thousand acres of land.

The political crisis in Victoria is increasing in importance, and is likely to produce great distress, in consequence of the ministry refusing to resign. The Assembly has, by three to one, directed cessation of payments from the treasury.

The natives in north New Zealand were murdering the whites, and a force of volunteers had been organized to bring the murderers to justice.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—An act "to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana," prepared under the supervision of Parson Conway, has been made the special order for next Friday. Section first provides that schools shall be open to all children between the ages of six and twenty-one, without distinction of race, color, caste, shape, sex or form or condition. The bill provides for a board of education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and six persons to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The State Superintendent alone to be elected. Directors of the six general school districts into which the State is to be divided, are to be appointed by the Superintendent. The Superintendent is empowered to decide, without appeal, all controversies or disputes arising under this law. It invests him with other extraordinary powers; requires all teachers to inculcate loyalty to the national government, kindness to all men, irrespective of race or color.

Section five of chapter six provides for compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen, without fixed employment, in such school or place of correction as may be provided by the Board of Education, at the expense of parents or guardians, or in case of poverty, at the expense of the school fund. This act provides that in addition to the poll tax now provided for a special of ½ per cent. shall be levied on all taxable property in the State. Section two of the concluding chapter gives the State Superintendent the right to interpret all doubtful provisions of the law. The present State Superintendent is the Reverend Capt. C. W. Conway, framer of the bill, which covers eighty-two pages.

At an informal meeting held last night in the Governor's office between prominent members of both parties, both conceded that Gauger was imminent. Democratic gentlemen expressed the opinion that the best and only way to liberate is to stop the system of aggressive and oppressive legislation now in progress; that the Democratic conservative element of the country expected to accomplish nothing except in a legal and constitutional way; but that it was unwise and improper for a State Government to defy the sentiment and wishes of the people; that if the Governor would throw himself upon the people they would sustain him, and no resort to arms would be necessary for the preservation of peace.

Warmoth stated that he was authorized to say on the part of the Radicals that there is nothing in reason they can do or concede to secure harmony but will be done. They promise that measures, not of party politics, obnoxious to citizens, will be modified. He said he was in earnest in his desire to secure the welfare of all present.

Another meeting is to be held in a few days, when 'tis hoped some practical illustration of this mutual desire for harmony will be presented.

Moderate Radicals, unfortunately but few in number, concede that the system of legislation heretofore, and at present, pursued is calculated to produce strife.

Democrats say the preservation of order they most earnestly desire, and that it rests entirely with the Radicals.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 15.—Dispatches have just been received from Ireland giving particulars of deeds of lawlessness occurring yesterday near Tipperary. One of the great landlords of that region, named Scully, while serving the usual notice on tenants, was shot and killed by some unknown person. A strong police force soon made their appearance and attempted to arrest the culprit. The police in turn were attacked and two of them shot dead and four badly wounded. Several arrests were subsequently made, and at last accounts quiet had been restored.

Latest advices from Tipperary report Mr. Scully not killed, as first reported here, in attempting to serve notices of ejectment on several tenants. He was attacked by a large body of them, including many women, and was obliged to flee into the city to save his life. Yesterday he started on the same errand, accompanied by a large body of armed police. On reaching the houses of the tenantry, his efforts to serve the notices were met with derision and threats of violence. The police attempted to disperse the mob when a fierce fight ensued, during which the police fired on the rioters several times; shots being returned, several of the mob were wounded, as were also a number of the police. Scully was severely wounded. The police retired unable to make arrests at the time. Tipperary is in a high state of excitement and farther trouble is apprehended.

Dispatches to-day, from Constantinople, state that a serious encounter took place at Peru, two miles from that city, between the Greek residents and Turks, in consequence of the violation of the tomb of Prince Mindetes. The troops of the Sultan were called out to suppress the riot, and fired on the Greeks, killing and wounding a large number. Many fled to the residence of the foreign Consulates for protection. The trouble was finally suppressed by the active measures of the soldiery.

ANTWERP, August 15.—Monday and Tuesday next will be generally observed as holidays in this city, and the exchange and produce markets will, therefore, be closed. Among the features of the day will be a review of troops, regatta, etc.

PARIS, August 15.—The *Moniteur* says, semi-officially, that thirty-four times the amount of the new loan asked for has been subscribed already.

The Fete in honor of the inauguration of the first Napoleon was celebrated today with great pomp. All the officials of Court, together with Emperor Napoleon and family attended Grand Te Deum at Notre Dame. After the ceremonies the Emperor left for Fontainbleau.

List of Persons Relieved from Political Disabilities.

The following is a list of persons relieved from political disabilities by acts of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, and residents of this and the States of Mississippi and Arkansas:

TENNESSEE.

Under the act approved July 20, 1868.

George W. Marshall, Lafayette.

ARKANSAS.

Under the act approved July 20, 1868.

J. A. Corbett, Sevier county; M. W. Locke, Sevier county; D. H. G. Moore, Napoleon; John P. Farrell, Arkansas county; James T. Elliott, Ouachita county; George W. McCown, Columbian county; John R. Duvall and Eli K. Haynes, Drew county.

MISSISSIPPI.

Under the act approved July 20, 1868.

James L. Alcorn, Benj. D. Nabers, J. L. Wofford, Austin Ballard, Tishomingo; John S. Morris, Claiborne; Charles C. Shackleford, Madison; Edward A. Payton, Samuel Donnelly, Hinds; G. A. Webster, Simpson; G. C. Sullivan, Orktibbeha; Geo. Stovall, Carroll; Wm. H. Noble, Wilkinson; Geo. R. Alcorn, Coahoma; Orville B. Blanton, L. B. Valliant, Frank Valiant, Washington; T. W. Adams, John McRae, Kemper; James D. Stewart, Jackson; E. J. Vasser, W. A. Sykes, N. G. Elkin, J. N. Walton, G. W. Pennington, Monroe; J. W. Vance, D. Sykes; W. H. Bailey, Copiah; Robt. W. Flournoy, Pontotoc; W. H. Bearden.

Ladies as Fast Drivers.

A New York correspondent writes: Long Branch, Newport and Saratoga have drawn off most of our belles and fashionables, but a good many are still in town, and you may see them any pleasant afternoon driving through the park. It is no longer improper for ladies to handle the ribbons. It was considered improper a few years ago, but we have outgrown that idea, and some of the finest equipages now to be seen in the park are guided by the wives and daughters of our millionaires. They handle the reins with as much skill as any old turfman, and dash over the drives with as much nonchalance as though they were born to the whip. After 4 o'clock p.m., any afternoon, except Sunday, they throng the park as thick as "leaves in Vallambrosa," and seem to be as delighted with their distinction (for everybody looks at them) as though fast driving was the highest honor that woman could aspire to. Women, whose husbands are eminent in every business and profession, take their daily drive behind a pair of fancy trotters, with the ribbons in their own hands, while the husbands, perhaps, are sweltering in their offices down town, or lying off for a little rest at the club. It costs nearly as much now to supply a fashionable woman with horses and vehicles for her own particular use as to keep and clothe a family. Those ladies who show off in the park are ladies of fine taste in horse flesh, (not for mastication, though), and if their husbands show any reluctance to giving them something superior, they are pretty sure to make things unpleasant. No one would ever think of questioning their respectability, of course; but somehow, when they get mixed up with the demi-monde in the park, it is not easy to tell "t'other from which." In dress and manner and looks (they all have rather a fast air), there is not much difference between the good and the other sort, and unless you are well posted you may get them confused. Mrs. Tenterly, for instance, may drive past Miss Dashaway, with whom her husband is very well acquainted, and they are so much alike in their get up that you would never suspect one to be better than the other. But I am getting on delicate ground and must steer off.

DIED.

IRVINE—At Yaka, Miss., August 8, 1868, KATIE MOORE, aged three years and eight days, daughter of R. W. and Sallie J. Irvine, Memphis, Tenn.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE officers and members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 16, will meet at their hall, this Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of our deceased Brother, B. M. JOHNS.

Members of sister city Lodges and transient brothers in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secty.
Memphis, August 15, 1868. au16 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

U. A. O. D.

THE officers and members of Memphis Grove, No. 2, U. A. O. D., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, this Sunday Morning, at 9 o'clock, at the Hall, northeast corner of Second and Monroe streets, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, B. M. JOHNS.

Members of Tennessee Grove, No. 1, Cleanthe Grove, No. 3, and Valley Grove, No. 4, are fraternally invited.

By order of C. J. HARGAN, N. A.
L. LYONS, Secretary. au16 1t

Concordia Supreme Arch Chapter, No. 1 U. A. O. D.

THE officers and members of Concordia, S. A. Chapter, No. 1, U. A. O. D., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, at their hall, No. 178 South Court street, this Sunday morning, August 16, 1868, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Arch Druid, B. M. JOHNS.

The officers and members of Marvin S. A. Chapter, No. 2, and transient Arch Druids in good standing, are most respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the K. S. A.
au16 1t J. BRUST, Secretary.

J. D. Stewart's High School for Boys,
(Preparatory to Cumberland University),
ALABAMA STREET.

NEXT Session commences on 1st September, 1868. Tuition greatly reduced. Payable monthly, and only for the time of attendance. au16 2w

COTTON GINS.

FOR SALE, three 60-Saw Gins, one 70-Saw Gin, one 80-Saw Gin. These Gins can be seen at J. C. Hill & Co.'s warehouse, Front street. Also, one Eighteen Horse-power Engine, one thirty-foot boiler, one Planing Machine, one Tenoning Machine, one Mortising Machine, lot of Shafting and Pulleys, Rip-Saw Tables. Can be seen at Hill & Heath's Old Planing Mill, near Central Point. Will sell cheap for cash or city acceptance. Apply to au16 1m BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL.

MRS. M. A. KNOX will resume her school on MONDAY, September 7th, at her residence, northeast corner of Orleans and Court street extended. Pupils will be received and classed from September 1st. Terms modified to suit the times. au16 1t

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants
No. 254 Front St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

REFERRING to our experience in the Cotton Trade of this city for the past twenty-five years, and pledging our prompt attention to all business entrusted to our care, we solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. Bagging, Rope or Ties furnished our customers as usual, and liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton when in store. All Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policies of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. (au16 1m) J. M. PATRICK & CO.

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

DR. NORRIS,

OCULIST,
59 Madison Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.

Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates. au16 tf

THE GRENADA SENTINEL

J. A. SIGNAIGO, EDITOR

HAS A CIRCULATION AS LARGE AS that of any paper in North Mississippi, and in a section of country where trade is tributary to Memphis. Business men of Memphis will find it to their interest to advertise in the SENTINEL. au16 tf

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the matter of Thomas B. Norment, bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Norment, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and state of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CHRODE,
au16 73 30 Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of H. G. Matthews, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of H. G. Matthews, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of August, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CHRODE,
au16 2130 Assignee, etc.

WILL EXHIBIT ON THE BLUFF

For 4 Days Only, Commencing

Wednesday, August 26th.

Admission, 75c; Children, 50c.

JOHN ROBINSON'S
GREAT COMBINATION
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

FORMING A GRAND STOCK ENTERPRISE, consolidating TEN SHOWS. The Mammoth

ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

including Ornithological selection of the most beautiful specimens of Foreign Birds, forming the most extensive collection of

Wild Animals

in the country, supported by the

Largest Company of Equestrians

in America, numbering

150 Men and 250 Horses, including Fifty Performers,

Five Lady Equestrianes, 3 Popular Clowns, eclipsing the management to procure Acts of Horse manship, Daring Gymnastic Exercises, Specimens of Oriental Grandeur, with the most dazzling splendor.

GRAND GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION—A Gorgeous Ancient Pageant—The Grand Chariot of Mars, Oberon and Achilles; Living Lions in open Dens of Gold and Bronze; Knights and Gladiator, in Armor of Ancient Romans, as escort to the glittering and costly Oriental Equipages. This grand and imposing Procession will be preceded by the Cassriot of Oberon, containing Thos. Canham's Operatic Silver Band, String Orchestra, of Twenty First-class Musicians.

TWO PERFORMANCES, at 2 and 7 o'clock p.m.

The Procession will enter the city at 10 o'clock. au16 8t

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL
TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS
329 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, and have a large and well assorted stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which we invite the attention of merchants. au16 TERRY & MITCHELL.

SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS
LYMAN'S PATENT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR SALE CHEAP BY
WM. JACK,
Importer of China and Queensware,
au16 2w 294 1-2 Main Street.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PETTIT,	N. S. BRUCE,	A. HEDGES,
F. TITUS,	W. R. HUNT,	W. H. GREENLAW,	B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PRELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.
jel4 d1w1m

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
FOR FALL TRADE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Will receive, per Barque "A. G. Jewett," from Bordeaux, a full Stock of

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"YANNISSEE" AND "WESTMORELAND" WHISKY,

AND HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF

Bourbon, Robertson County and Other Liquors.

au14 6m das

SOUTHERN WAGON FACTORY

JAMES & ROOSA,

Largest Stock of Home-Made Wagons in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

Dealers in Bar Iron, Axles, Springs, and all kinds of Wagon Maker's Material.

MANUFACTURERS OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
au16 5m No. 93 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary.
T. A. NELSON, F. M. WHITE, } Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS:

T. A. NELSON,	A. WOODRUFF,	R. C. BRINKLEY,	F. M. WHITE,
SAM TATE,	H. A. PARTEE,	C. G. SPENCER,	C. W. FRAZER,
JACOB WELLER,	HUGH TORRANCE,	Gen. JNO. P. GORDON,	F. S. DAVIS,
C. P. NORRIS,	CHAS. KORTRIGHT,	J. W. MCOWN,	

MEDICAL BOARD:

E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. ERSKINE.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRANCH, LOUISVILLE BRANCH,
JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't; W. C. MORRIS, Sec'y. C. C. SPENCER, Pres't; E. P. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy 5 3m

No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE
—OF ALL—
SUMMER GOODS
BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT
WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,
329 Main St., Clay Building.

MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

jy19 tf WALKER BROS. & CO.

DAVID P. HADDEN. WILLIAM PARK
DAVID P. HADDEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
202 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. Flour—"Caruthville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE. jy19 tf

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS
WAGONS AND

HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY.
377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn
mh15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert

FOR the benefit of the United Hebrew Relief Association, will be given on

On Tuesday Evening, August 18, 1868,

Under the direction of Messrs. WHEATAND & FARMER (their first appearance in Memphis), assisted by the Concordia Glee Singers, Pros. Winkler, Director; Mrs. Keasling, Soprano; Miss Rice, contralto; Mr. Henry Nathan, Tenor; Mr. Tomlinson, Flutist; Mr. Hollenberg, Violinist; Mr. Levy, Pianist. Prof. WINKLER, Conductor.

Admission, $1 00. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office 91 Court-the walk, Chapman & Co.'s, 279½ Main street, where seats can be secured. au15 4t

THE BROWNSVILLE BEE.

Col. W. I. WESTBROOK, Late of Mississippi. Dr. R. W. BEERS Late of Mobile.

WESTBROOK & BEERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

A LIVE WHITE MAN'S JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO PURE DEMOCRACY AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

TERMS—Invariably in Advance—Two Dollars a year; One Dollar for six Months.

Our very large and rapidly increasing circulation enables us to offer superior inducements to advertising mediums, to consumers generally. The BEE CIRCULATES THROUGH THE ENTIRE WESTERN DISTRICT.

No advertisements received except for money, and at regular rates.

Address, WESTBROOK & BEERS,
au16 tf Brownsville, Tenn.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To Arrive:
19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:
25 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.

All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,
au13 3m 242 Second Street.

HENRY E. GREEN, SAMUEL WORKMAN
GREEN & WORKMAN,
GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS
Conveyancers and Scriveners,
Copies in the Municipal Court-room,
38 Union St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all claims against the United States, and for property taken or damage done by the Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. jy19

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NAPOLEON.

Semi-Weekly Packet for Napoleon—connecting with Arkansas River and Vicksburg Packets.

NATOMA.....James Lee master
This elegant passenger packet will leave
MONDAY, 17th inst., at 6 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
au16 2t 264 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

H. M. SHREVE.....Carter master
This elegant and fleet passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 17th inst., at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au16 2t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

BELLE MEMPHIS.....Crane master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 17th inst, at 5 p.m.
au16 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.

For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.

COMMERCIAL.....Ashford master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 18th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & MILLIKIN, Agents,
5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
J. A. Myers, Passenger Agent. au16 3t

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet.

For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.

LUMINARY.....Luker master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
MONDAY, 17th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au16 2t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.

LEGAL TENDER.....Roberts master
This new and elegant passenger steamer leaves on
THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au16 1t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3.00 p.m.	3:05 p.m
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday); South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7.00 a.m

Take effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
O. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIV.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)

Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays)	4:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time 16 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	8 45 a.m.	3:40 p.m
Night Express	3 40 p.m.	9:15 a.m

(City Time.)
Ticket offices No. 227½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
EAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

MR. H. M. SELLIVAN, of Panola county, is authorized to act as agent for the APPEAL in Mississippi—receive subscriptions and advertisements and receipt for the same.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Business Manager.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at Linden Street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Subject in the morning: "The Power of Thought."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. N. Waddel, D.D., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this (Sabbath) morning, at half past 10 o'clock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Andrew H. Kerr will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Witherspoon's) corner of Main and Beal.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. B. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 81 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. WHEAT, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando.—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COPPS, Supt.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE 220 Main street, open day and night. New pupils can begin any day.

SERENADE.—We acknowledge receiving the usual midnight serenade, last night. Thanks to the serenaders.

PATENTEE.—Mr. W. H. Parker of this city, we are happy to announce, has recently secured a patent for an improved smoke-stack.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Prof. J. D. Stewart's high school for boys will commence its session on the first of next month. Parents should note this fact.

THE WEATHER was dark and gloomy yesterday nearly all day, with a shower about one o'clock. In the evening it cleared off and we had a gorgeous sunset.

THAT DARLING BABY was rubbed with a bottle that had contained Radway's Ready Relief, and "came to" again, yesterday, giving us the usual four hour's dose last night."

MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. W. E. Rogers, Secretary of the Board of Health, reports forty-three deaths for the past week, ending yesterday. Whites, twenty-three; negroes, twenty.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL CLUB.—The proceedings of the Central Club were crowded out of this morning's issue, but will appear in full to-morrow morning.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of schedule of this road, which will be found in to-day's issue. It goes into effect to-day.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement, offering for sale an engine, planing machine, rip saw, tables, etc., in another column, which can be had at a bargain by applying to Royster, Trezevant & Co.

STEAMBOATMEN, ATTENTION!—The regular weekly meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club takes place at Stillman Hall, Monday evening. Col A. H. Douglas, and other speakers, will address the meeting. Ladies are invited to attend.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Mrs. M. A. Knox will resume the duties of her school on Monday, 7th September. She stands deservedly high in the estimation of parents, as a careful and accomplished teacher, and will commence the session we have no doubt, with a large class of scholars. See card in another column.

PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.—Among the new partnerships recently formed, we notice that of Pearce, Lambert & Co., whose names as members of other old firms are well known to our readers. The present combination will make a solid house and will no doubt soon stand on the upper rung of prosperity, as they deserve to do. See card.

MATRIMONIAL.—The following are the certificates returned this week: A. Armstrong to Annie Featherston; Benjamin Lowe to Susan Mitchell; Jno. Hauser to Anna Maria Werner; Romeo Profitt to Lea Webb; Wm. Morrison to Johanna Moore; Granville Wise to Sarah Cornelius.

CARELESS.—We are informed that the locomotive, H. D. Connor, as it was entering the city yesterday, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, neglected to blow a whistle or ring a bell, and as a consequence came very near catching two buggies on the Vance street crossing. Such carelessness may cost a life at some time, and we are requested to call attention to it.

CITY FINANCES.

A Good Showing---Daylight Ahead.

The Statement as It Is.

The following statement is published by authority of the Mayor and chairman of the Finance Committee and gives an accurate statement of the financial condition of our city on the 30th June, 1868:

FLOATING LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, covering all monies borrowed, either upon collateral or otherwise, or given for judgments, stone pavements, or any purposes whatever	$817,436 84
Due sundry parties upon Ledger balances	104,466 28
Outstanding scrip, total am't	511,274 16
Of this amount $300,000 will be retired as soon as bonds can be prepared, under contract now existing with sundry holders of scrip.	
Coupons due and unpaid, after deducting amount due by S Tate and others, and fund provided for payment of July interest, is not	177,000 00
Total floating liabilities	$1,110,177 38

AVAILABLE FLOATING ASSETS.

Amount due from Ledger, balances being amounts due city in part for Nimbolton pavement, paid by city, and now due to the city from respective property holders, and balance from sundry parties	$336,361 97
Taxes due for present and past assessments, after deducting amount authorized by Council to be cancelled	749,536 03
	$956,228 00
Excess of floating debt over assets now due city, only	153,849 38
But upon cancellation of the $300,000 scrip above mentioned, the account would show the assets to exceed the liabilities, say	300,000 00
	146,150 62

Or in other words, if the parties owing the city would come forward and pay up the amounts due to the city, she would be out of debt as far as regards everything except the bonded debt, and have $146,150 62 cash in her treasury.

This statement is, as expressed, simply that of the floating liabilities and assetts of the city, being exclusive of the bonded debt.

CARBONDALE COAL.—This coal, which for several years past, has been in general use in St. Louis and elsewhere, in the upper Mississippi, has recently been introduced to the notice of our citizens by Captain W. C. Postal, formerly the popular and efficient agent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company. Many of our most reputable and intelligent merchants and business men have, at the request of Captain Postal, given this coal a fair trial, and pronounce it, for family use, equal to that mined in any other part of the country, and for manufacturing purposes, in many respects, superior, on account of the presence in it, in large proportion, of as fine carbon as ever yet has been afforded in the best charcoal. We hope our citizens will give this coal a definite trial this winter, and extend to Captain Postal a share of the patronage that has made this city notorious as one of the best coal markets, for its population, in the Mississippi Valley.

HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION CONCERT.—The prevalent dearth of amusements will be broken in upon on Tuesday evening next, by a concert for the Hebrew Relief Association, at which Mr. Wheat and Mr. Farmer will appear, after an absence of some months from our city, during which they not only achieved a deservedly flattering popularity by their performances, but have much improved themselves in their art, especially the latter gentleman, by careful and close study. The programme for the occasion comprises more good things in the shape of musical gems than has ever before been offered to this public, which, combined with the object for which the concert is given, should fill the house to its utmost capacity. Several compositions from Mr. Wheat's pen will be rendered during the evening, among them his exquisite cradle song, "Lullaby, My Baby Dear," the words by Mrs. Gough, of Nashville.

THE REMARKABLE CURES effected by Dr. Norris, oculist, 59 Madison street, Memphis, are awakening the scientific interest of the whole country. The Doctor is destined to make a great mark on the age. His great experience, skill and care in treating the eye assures the finest results. His great success (never having failed to cure a case of sore eyes since his residence in this place) has gained him a reputation unequaled by any oculist in the South or West. Persons apply to him suffering from diseased eyes, who have traveled all over the United States and Europe seeking relief, and found none, and the Doctor has cured them in a few weeks. He has, by long study and cultivated skill, found *certain means of relief* for those suffering from sore eyes in any stage.

THE NINTH WARD AND FIFTEENTH CIVIL DISTRICT CLUB held their regular weekly meeting, at their Wigwam, last Friday night at 8 o'clock, it being strictly a business meeting.

Reports from several committees being due, were received and disposed of.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the members of the Ninth Ward and Fifteenth Civil District Conservative Democratic Club, do hereby indorse the action of the Brownsville Convention, and we pledge our cordial and united support to the Hon. J. W. Leftwich and W. W. Vaughn, the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we tender the use of our Wigwam for the use of a Colored Democratic Club, one night in each week, and will give them our protection and assistance.

On motion, the Club adjourned.
W. B RICHARDET,
Recording Secretary.

REV. J. W. ROGERS' ANSWER.—Pursuant to the call of the leading "journals of the city, and the invitation from the public," through Dr. Hines, Dr. Ford, Mr. Wm. Farrington, C. Kortrecht, Esq., Dr. Junius Howel, Mr. Wm. S. Pickett and others, I will, on Thursday night, the 20th inst., at the First Baptist Church, lecture on my European tour, explaining also my correspondence with the French Government, on a scheme for educating our youth, in Paris, for a mere trifle, and rendering the "*Dramatic Poem*," which has been so unexpectedly, and as I still think, undeservedly complimented by the Press and community.

Respectfully, J. W. ROGERS.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.—Prominent among the old firms who have stood the pressure of hard times, and who propose to continue the business which they have, by probity and square dealing, built up, we take pleasure in mentioning the house of J. M. Patrick & Co. This firm did a large business last year, with entire satisfaction to their large list of patrons, and will devote their energies as heretofore, to the interest of the planter. They continue at 254 Front street.

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—Few of the amusement going public, or newspaper readers, but have heard of the veteran showman, John Robinson, who is now touring this country, this year, with the grand allied shows, comprising some ten of the best shows in the world, and on Wednesday, August 26, he will arrive and pitch his mammoth pavillion on the bluff, remaining four days. Let all who want to see the best show in the world be sure and go.

WYTHE STATION.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

The Great Barbecue of the Season.

White and Colored People in Council.

Patriotic and Eloquent Speeches

Wythe Station, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, was yesterday the scene of one of the largest, most enthusiastic and respectable outpourings of the people that has occurred thus far during the campaign. We have from time to time, lately, adverted to the proposed gathering there, and published the calls and preliminary arrangements therefor, and as might have been expected from the liberality and extent of the preparations and invitations and the publicity given to the affair, an immense throng were in attendance.

The special train which left the city at 9:30 a.m., carried out the invited speakers of the day, (Messrs. Leftwich, Pike, Vaughn, Haynes, Avery and John F. Harris, colored,) Wardlow's colored Conservative band, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. So crowded, indeed, were two of the cars that there was scarcely standing room.

On arriving at the station the speakers and members of the Press were taken in charge by the Marshal of the day, Col R. W. Pitman, and escorted to the carriages in waiting to convey them to the grounds. A procession was formed of the vast multitude which was already in waiting, and those who arrived on the train, and, headed by the band, the column took up the line of march for the barbecue grounds, which were distant about three-eighths of a mile from the station. There must have been fully fifteen hundred persons in the line; for as the band reached the grounds, the rear of the column had hardly left the station. The road was part of the way through a beautiful wood, and just before reaching the "turn off" a large United States flag, belonging to the steamer Des Arc, was stretched from two large trees on opposite sides of the road, and festooned across it.

On the grounds, the speakers were escorted by the Marshal and Assistant Marshals to the stand, which had been erected under an arbor in a beautiful grove of post oaks, where, after resting a short time, Col. Lynn, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, introduced Gen. Pike, as the first speaker of the day.

The text of Gen. Pike's speech was the centralizing tendency of the Radical Government, its endeavors to sweep away all State lines and State rights, and showing the danger and ruin of any such policy or idea. The State of New Hampshire, said he, writes herself today "the free and independent commonwealth of New Hampshire"—so *did* the State of Georgia, and she may do so to-day; but speak that sentence, or allude to either State in that phrase to-day in the halls of Congress, and if it were not received with open laughter and hootings, it would still be greeted by smiles and sneers of derision. But what could be expected from such a body—a body that dares openly to jeer and scoff at the Constitution, and to say that they were working outside of it, and to usurp to themselves the inalienable rights and privileges which belong to the Sovereign States. If the Radical party carries out its schemes of consolidation, this Government cannot exist any length of time. It must be merged into a military despotism or an empire. He was a believer in States rights and the doctrine so called. It was on this principle, and this alone, that he went into the war. The slavery question, the perpetuation of African slavery, never entered his mind.

In alluding to the Constitution as now amended, he said it offered an extraordinary anomaly, if the Radical idea was correct. The main body of it, according to them, was made by the whole people, and these amendments which have been tacked to it have been made by the individual States. He briefly sketched the progress of a nation toward despotism, and reverted to the nations of antiquity, citing Athens as an example. Attica, a country so small that a pin's head would cover it on the map of the globe, gave art and science, poetry and philosophy to the whole world. It was a republic, the people were free, yet but a few short years elapsed before it was a prey to a horde of petty tyrants. The thirty tyrants, Pisostratus—any tyrant could rule it and oppress the people.

As when the Bethichemites laid their hands upon the ark, they were smitten by an outraged Deity for their profanity, so these wretches who have dared to lay their rude, profane hands upon our ark of the covenant, the Constitution, should be smitten by the wrath of the people, and should be driven from the high places which they now pollute.

The legend of the coat of arms of the United States—*e pluribus unum*—was then forcibly discussed and explained. It did not mean one government, one empire, consolidated from or formed by many people; but it meant one civil corporation, formed not of the people, but of the States. The speaker went on to show that there was not, and could not be, any such thing as treason against the United States, without first being treason against some individual State. He also adverted to the cry about northern men, citizens of the United States, not being allowed to come into the South and settle—showing that this is not so. We have no right to say that a citizen of Massachusetts or any other State, shall not come among us; if they do not come to persecute us and help those who now hold us ground down, to keep us so, and keep their ungainly hoofs upon our necks.

The most forcible and beautiful portion of the General's speech was his allusion to the allegoric meaning or symbolization of the American flag. "The stars," said he, "upon its field of azure, are not like the planets of heaven, revolving round and drawing their light and heat and motion from one great central sun; governed by and subject to the laws of gravitation, centripetal and centrifugal motion; but they are the constellation of fixed stars or suns, coequal, self-luminant, independent each of the other, all revolving around some point in space, but not around any central source of light and heat and life. Thus it is in the constellation of States that form the Union. Each State is a sun coequal with the others. It is to this faith we must give in our adhesion. We must combat and destroy the notion of a great central government, which is not the fruit of the will of the people, but is a despot to whose will the people must submit. We must return and adhere to the good old doctrines of States rights, through evil and through good report, if we would not be governed by the mailed hand of a military despotism. If these doctrines had been adhered to there would never have been any war to devastate the land and make myriads of widows and orphans, and to raise to the top of society such men as William G. Brownlow—the scum and dregs of the whole earth.

His conclusion was a most feeling and touching appeal to the women, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters; for they, said he, are those who make the laws; they are the legislators who, in those who are influenced by them, make the fate of the nation. He urged all to abandon the idea of doing that of which they did not approve, and which was not truthful and right, simply because it was expedient. Let us preserve our truth, and scorn and contemn expediency when it conflicts with it.

Honor is not lost unto us,
Only baseness can undo us!

At the conclusion of Gen. Pike's address, which was received with, and interrupted frequently by storms of applause, the band played an air, during which interim we took occasion to visit and examine the preparations for the feeding of the immense crowd, which seemed to augment every minute, until, from the stand, the whole woods seemed filled with human beings. About two hundred yards from the arbor were the tables, two in number, set in a hollow square, with benches in the middle for the carvers and waiters. The main square was three hundred and fifty feet long by sixty feet wide, and capable of accommodating fully six hundred persons at one time. The smaller one was one hundred by sixty feet, and would accommodate two hundred and fifty persons. The barbecuing pits were three hundred and fifty feet long, and there were some seventy-five carcasses then receiving the finishing touch. Here the process of getting up dinner was being most rigorously shoved forward, and was indeed a busy and exciting scene.

The cessation of the music warned us that the speaking was to be recommenced, and on returning to the stand, we found the Chairman introducing the Hon. J. W. Leftwich, "the standard-bearer of the Democracy of this District."

Dr. Loftwich, in a happy manner thanked the people for the honor done him by asking him to speak, and said he presented himself under most gratifying circumstances; the distinguished and elegant speakers who supported him; the large and enthusiastic crowd which greeted him, and the fact that he was their chosen standard-bearer, these were enough to inspire him. "When I think," said he, "of the four years of cruel, devastating, terrible war, and the three years of still more terrible peace, and see these outpourings of the people, which is not only going on here in Shelby and Tennessee, but all over the whole land, from the St. Law rence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, it is enough to make me feel proud to say that this is my own, my native land. And for what purpose are the people assembling; for what purpose is the nation pouring out its thousands, who leave the daily avocations of life, to assemble in meetings like this all over the land? The people have become alarmed for their liberties, and it is to rescue them that they are assembling; and it is only necessary for the people to become alarmed in order to rescue them. For two years past I have endeavored to bring about this state of alarm."

Dr. Leftwich then in a clear and eloquent style, spoke of the great Convention at New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair—that Convention at which, for the first time in eight long, weary years, every State in the Union was represented.

[We regret extremely that the rain which came up, and which we in common with everybody else, who had no umbrella, or close carriage to retire to, were compelled to take, drenched us to the skin, and thoroughly wet our roll of notes, almost completely obliterating more than half of what we had written. For the balance of our report we shall have to rely almost altogether upon our memory.]

We are probably not sufficiently alive, continued the Doctor, to the magnitude of the interests involved in the present struggle. It is not like one of our old political battles—simply to decide whether a Whig or a Democrat shall hold the reins of government for the ensuing four years, and dispense the public offices to their friends. No, sirs! The question is a deeper and weightier one. It is not merely how we are to be governed, but whether we are to have any government at all. I tell you, sirs, if Horatio Seymour is defeated, it will be the death knell of freedom—it will be the last of our liberties. He urged upon all the necessity of not underrating the power and determination of our adversaries. They are unscrupulous, unprincipled, wily, knowing no honor, and they will stop at nothing to perpetuate their power. We have foiled them, so far, at every point; but let me warn you—and for God's sake heed the warning—let me warn you where the danger lies. They are desperate—they have but one hope—that by oppression, outrages and violence they can bring about a collision, that blood may be drawn and there may be a feeling created against us in the North. This plan was laid in April. It was developed in a letter which was signed by every single member of Congress from Tennessee, except (we believe) Patterson. They have determined to drive you into violence, but for the sake of all you hold dear, bear everything before you do anything rash. Bear with patience all things except dishonor. Peace has its victories as well as war, and the late meeting at Nashville of the Confederate General's was one. It had a wonderful effect for good at the North. Let us show the world that we are in earnest in our protestations. The speaker alluded to the first great gun of the canvass—Kentucky, with her ninety thousand Democratic majority—and said he was then in receipt of a letter from one of the Democratic Executive Committee at Portland, Maine, a cool, clear headed, calculating, unsanguine man, who assured him of a Democratic gain in Maine of thirty thousand votes. He then turned to the colored people, who were specially invited to attend, and addressed some most telling remarks to them. He explained to them what is meant when the Democratic party says this is a *white man's government*. He showed them how it could be purely a white man's government and yet not antagonistic to them or their interests, and such an one in which they shall have all of their rights and privileges guaranteed to them. The country belongs to the white man, and he must and will rule it. He cited to a railroad as an instance of what he meant. The stockholders of the road own it, and through their directors and officers govern and control it. They own the cars and the engines, and have put competent men in charge of them. Now they say, as a matter of public convenience, you may ride on these cars or ship freight on them. But how would it do for one you who never saw an engine before, who knows nothing about one, to undertake to drive off the engineer and run the train? or to take any other officer's place on the train? He advised them all to throw off the Northern adventurers who come among them only to lie to them, and cheat and steal from them, and to go to their old friends, the Southern men, and consult with them.

The Doctor closed and took his seat amid a storm of applause.

The President next introduced Col. W. W. Vaughn, elector for this district, and the Colonel made a most happy and telling speech, though delivered under disadvantages. We regretted to learn that his little girl was then lying very ill, and he had set up with her all night, and was, of course, very much worn down.

Col. Vaughn's style is a most taking one with a crowd, and nothing could be happier or more *apropos* than his anecdotes. The one in which he spoke of the skunk getting into the coon's hole, was peculiarly happy and fitting the scalawags who have ensconced themselves into the places of our 'old coons.'

After music from the band, Col. Landon C. Haynes was introduced, and spoke at length in his usual flowery and eloquent manner. After he had spoken some twenty minutes, the skies, which had been overcast all day and threatening rain, at last began to send down their liquid contents, and though Col. Haynes spoke with a most eloquent tongue, the crowd soon became too intent on getting out of the wet to listen to him, and he was compelled to bring his address to an abrupt termination.

It was hoped that the rain was a mere passing shower and would soon be over, but it continued to fall, and about two o'clock the Marshal, getting tired of waiting for it to clear off, announced the names of the carvers and waiters, set them to work and invited the crowd to dinner. As almost everybody were hungry, and there was no place of shelter, it was generally concluded that eating was about as good a way as any of passing the time, and accordingly almost every one adjourned to the tables, where the most bountiful repast awaited them, and no matter what else is said of the dinner, it was certainly not a dry one. All hands seemed to enjoy the affair, however, and we saw nothing but good humor—except in one party. A gentleman who had hid a bottle in a stump, went back to look for it about dinner time, and could not find it. *He swore a few.*

After dinner, about three o'clock, the rain ceased and the sun appeared, and the people again assembled around the stand. Loud calls were made for Gen. Forrest, who responded in a characteristic, eloquent and powerful speech of forty minutes duration, at the close of which the colored orator, Jno. F. Harris, was called for, and made a speech to the colored people. It was a scathing rebuke of Radicalism, and an expose of its high priests among us. He showed up the "thieving, lying little fifty pound lump of iniquity," called W. J. Smith, and others, in a ludicrous style.

Before his remarks closed the hour for the train arrived, and we were compelled to leave the grounds—leaving a cotillion party, which had been started in the morning and broken up by the rain, in full blast, all hands seeming to be enjoying themselves amazingly. We beg leave to tender our thanks to the Wythians for a most pleasant and profitable day, and to congratulate them upon their success.

THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Before Griffith, J. P.—Sam Gibbs, (negro) cut Wm. Hudson (negro) with a knife, bound over to appear at Municipal Court. Paul Cunningham found guilty of cutting Austin Thompson with a knife, bound over to appear at Municipal Court. J. M. Rucker, charge of being accessory to the shooting of Mary Walton, discharged. Mrs. Grady, who was charged with doing the shooting, discharged.

Before Walton, J. P.—Annie Gallagher, found guilty of keeping a house of ill-fame at 222 Jefferson street, bound over to answer the charge in the sum of $250. Annie Gallagher was also bound over to keep the peace toward Mollie Ryan.

TO MAKE PICKLES.—As the season for pickling cucumbers has arrived, the following receipt will be found useful to housewives: Make a pickle, one part vinegar, two parts water, three parts salt, to which add four ounces of horse-radish for every half barrel. Fill the cask, or whatever cask is to hold the pickles, half full of this pickle, pick the cucumbers with the butt of the stem on, and wipe and put them into the vessel. When it is full place a cloth over the cucumbers and a board nicely fitted over the cloth. A stone should be placed on the board to keep the cucumbers under the pickle. When needed for use, soak and put them into vinegar as usual.

MEMPHIS ENTERPRISE—COAL OIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—We are informed by Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co., of 334 Main street, that their new refinery is now in full operation, and they are prepared to furnish merchants, druggists and others with a standard article of White Oil, at less than St. Louis and Cincinnati prices, and at Cleveland and Pittsburg rates, adding freight. We would urge our friends to patronize this well known establishment rather than extend their patronage abroad. Messrs. G. H. B. & Co. will always have a constant supply on hand, sufficient to supply the trade.

BOOK NOTICES.—We are indebted to Cowperthwaite, Chapman & Co. for a copy of Burns' Poetical Works, very handsomely printed on fine white paper, by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. It is gotten up as a cheap edition of the great Scoten poet, and will no doubt sell readily. They have also just received "Goethe and Schiller," by Mulbach, an historical romance. Of its merits as a work we can say nothing, not having more than glanced at the pages, but the book itself is elegantly bound, and is illustrated by Gaston Fay. This work also comes from the publishing house above named.

THE Principals of the Central High School on Union street have been induced, by the solicitation of their friends and patrons, to add a Primary Department to their course of instruction. As soon as the number of such pupils will justify it, this will be made a separate department and placed in charge of a competent instructor whose entire services will be given it. Tuition, $20 per session of twenty weeks.

W. M. PATTERSON,
au16 2t T. J. GIRARDEAU.

EMMONS AND SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, received last night the 5000, promised "to arrive," of campaign badges; New York Weekly, Police News, Police Gazette, Leslie's Paper, Le Bon Ton, for September; Staats, Clipper, Liverpool (England) Mercury, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Fireside Companion, London Punch, London Times, London Illustrated News, New York Home Journal, Rural New Yorker, Independent, and all the dailies, as usual.

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.—This is one of the live firms of Memphis, and we take pleasure in commending them to our friends throughout the vast area of the circulation of the APPEAL. They keep constantly on hand plantation supplies of every description, which they sell at the lowest figures, and are eminently worthy of the confidence and patronage of our people.

J. J. RAWLINGS, & CO.—The card of the above firm will be found in our issue of to-day. They do a cotton factorage and commission business on a large scale, having an extended correspondence all over the country. In addition to the old time prize for the first bale of cotton, they offer "fifty dollars in silver" for the first bale of Tennessee cotton. They will no doubt receive it.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the week ending Saturday noon, Aug. 15, 1868, eighty-seven prescriptions were made and filled for the city poor. No deaths occurred among the cases treated.
WM. M. WILSON, Physician in charge.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The examination, on motion for a new trial in the case of the State vs. John Cosgrove, closed last evening. The grounds for the motion are: separation of jury, misconduct of the jury, and that one of jurors was an alien. The argument of counsel will be heard on Monday next. All other motions for new trials will probably be disposed of on that day.

A large crowd appeared in the Criminal Court room on yesterday, to hear sentence of death pronounced on the negro Sam Moody, the murderer of Capt. Perry. In this they were disappointed, however, the Cosgrove case occupying the attention of the Court up to the hour of adjournment. Moody may probably be sentenced on Monday next. It may be well to remark in this connection, that it is understood that the counsel for Moody intend presenting a bill of exceptions, which will take the case to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the court below will either be affirmed or reversed, and of course the execution of the sentence of the Criminal Court will be stayed until the final decision in the Supreme Court.

The Grand Jury meets on Monday next to attend to special and unfinished business. The Petit Jury were discharged until Tuesday next.

The calendar of cases set for trial during the ensuing week, is as follows:

37. The State vs. George Heeny, larceny.
41. Same vs. Joseph Spellman, larceny.
50. Same vs. Dick Folwell, larceny.
55. Same vs. John Henry, house breaking.
60. Same vs. Henry McDonough, malicious shooting.
63, 64. Same vs. J. H. Fisher, larceny.
87. Same vs. E. I. Guthrie, arson.
88. Same vs. Same, larceny.
92. Same vs. Levi McGinnis, larceny.
99. Same vs. Henry Reeves, house breaking.
100. Same vs. Henry Parker, larceny.
103. Same vs. George Washington, larceny.
114. Same vs. S. P. Moyer, larceny.
[illegible] Same vs. Same.
106. Same vs. Wm. Thompson, larceny.
115. Same vs. John Ahis, larceny.
118. Same vs. Pat. Sullivan, assault, with intent to murder.
119. Same vs. George Vincent and Frank Coburn, house breaking.
122. Same vs. Dennis Ingram, larceny.
124. Same vs. Nelson Ramsey, larceny.
125. Same vs. Ned Blackburn, murder.
126. Same vs. W. Holmes, larceny.
128. Same vs. P. H. Lyons, larceny.
129. Same vs. J. J. Pinkhard, larceny.
130. Same vs. Wm. Adams and John Reilly, larceny.
131. Same vs. Daniel Owen, larceny.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The criminal term of this Court commences on Monday next. An informal call of the trial docket will be had on that day.

C. C. WARD & BRO.—This firm having purchased the interest of Mr. LeGuere in the old firm of Ward & LeGuere, are located at the old stand opposite the Worsham House. The Messrs. Ward are old citizens whose names were well known in business circles before the war, and it is a real pleasure to know that they still stand foremost among our popular drug houses.

ICE.—The propriety of forming ice manufacturing companies in different Southern cities, is being agitated. In New Orleans one has been in successful operation for some time, and the citizens of Macon contemplate starting one there. Vicksburg will have one next season. Why can't Memphis get up a company? Ice is dearer here than in any city in the Union.

WANTED.—Four yoke of oxen, one pair mules, one pair timber wheel. Apply within five days to Curtis & Brown, 122 Adams street, (Lumber yard.)
au15-3t*

Alexandre's Kid Gloves reduced to $1 65. Menken Bros. au12 1w

SOUTHERN HOTEL.—First class board and lodging reduced from $3 to $2 per day; by the week, to $9; day board without lodging per week, $6; the best and cleanest rooms, to respectable men only, $4 to $6 per week; twenty-one meal tickets for $8; lodging, fifty cents to $1 per night. Hotel open all hours. Positively no credit except to planters. Free passage to and from the railroad depots to guests for the hotel on application at the office, or porters on arrival of trains. Free wagon yard for guests' teams. Wanted daily, choice fresh butter, eggs, chickens, wild game and vegetables. The hotel guests being all prompt pay, we can buy the very best the market affords cheap for cash. Ample room for one hundred more gentleman boarders. au14 tf

MINERAL WATERS.—Messrs. C. J. Hargan & Co. are now prepared to furnish families and bars with soda, seltzer, keisinger, vichy, and other mineral and effervescing waters, put up in small bottles, in quantities to suit, and delivered at the house. Orders left at the factory, on Alabama street, near the bayou, will receive prompt attention.
au12 1w C. J. HARGAN & CO.

New style Fall Prints received. Menken Bros. au12 1w

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 20, 1868.
Messrs. W. B. Wiggs & Co.:

Gentlemen: For several years I was troubled more or less with Piles, for which complaint I was treated by the best physicians to no purpose; indeed, I gradually became worse, until at last I began to despair of relief from any source. While in this condition I was recommended to try your Buckeye Salve. Making up my mind to try it, I am now happy to say that it had the desired effect, as I am now well and hearty, for which I am indebted to your wonderful remedy.
Yours, truly,
F. L. WARNER.

Upon receipt of $1 00 a bottle of this Salve will be mailed, free of postage.

WRAPPING PAPER.—If you would save your money, go to Brown & Dillard's, Sole Agents, 214 Front street, and examine their stock. They have all grades of the finest article Wrapping Paper, and are selling below Cincinnati prices. jy29 1m

Alexandre's Kid Gloves reduced to $1 65. Menken Bros. au12 1w

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3tawtf

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
mar21 2m

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the south who desire to consult or place themselves under my treatment, can address or come and consult me personally from this date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and those justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the Lungs* and Organs of the Chest, as also all the various affective forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
jy9 d3wsw3m D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 15, 1868.

We would call the attention of our readers to the statement of City Finances in our local column. It was made up to the 30th of June, but its publication has been delayed, owing to the fact that a committee of citizens who were to examine into its correctness have taken unusual pains to go over the whole matter in order to give a just and accurate report, which necessarily consumed much time. The statement is a very favorable one, and justifies the confidence felt in our ability to pay off all indebtedness by capitalists abroad who have shown a desire to invest in our city bonds—$150,000 of which have been taken on Eastern account within the last two or three days. We cannot pass this matter by without expressing the hope that our authorities will instantly institute legal proceedings to collect the amounts due the city from delinquents of all classes. It will be a further evidence that the finances of the city are looked after with a vigilant eye. There is no reason whatever why any one, however large a property holder he may be, should be exempt from paying his dues to the corporation. We do not intend to let this matter rest until we have assurances that defaulters will be made to pay up, and we again call upon the pro

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

THE DEAD.

BY MARY E. POPE.

The regions of the Spirit-land
Are populous and rich to me,
While earth seems a deserted strand,
Washed by a wild, tumultuous sea.

Long, long ago to my young eye
It bloomed a meadow green and fair,
O'er which the hours came dancing by
With laughing eyes and sunny hair.

I danced with them, and every heart
In love responded to my own;
But while I played my joyous part,
My friends went from me, one by one.

Yet still the meadow sward was green,
The bright-hued blossoms still were sweet;
The cloudless skies o'erspread the scene,
Gay music lured the dancer's feet;

But strangers thronged the fairy bowers,
Whose steps were fleeter than my own;
And with the rosy-mantled hours
Danced by, and I was left alone.

I see them dancing far away,
But cannot join the mirthful band,—
Bound by a spell, my feet will stray
Along death's lonely desert strand.

The billows of that boundless sea
Make sweeter music to my ear
Than Pleasure's wildest melody;
For o'er it lies the Spirit-sphere.

And there at times Faith's eye can see
Amid the amaranthine bowers,
The friends who danced in youth with me,
Crowned with its never-fading flowers;

Can hear their sweetly warbled songs
Of that pure land's undying joys;
And while my spirit for them longs,
I cannot prize earth's glittering toys.

They beckon me with eyes of love,
And then the billows smoothly flow,
And with a silv'ry cadence move
In low sweet murmurs to and fro.

But when my yearning heart would fain
Plunge in the bright and gentle tide,
The black waves rise, and clouds again
The blest shore from my vision hide.

Yet still the echo of their song
Comes wafted to me strangely sweet,
While Memory's enchantments strong
Chain to the strand my waiting feet.

There are on this deserted shore
A few fond hearts that love me yet;
But we can laugh and dance no more
As when in youth's bright hours we met.

The skies are blue above me still,
With sun and starlight's summer smile;
The flowers are fair on glade and hill,
But cannot now to sport beguile.

We gently wander hand in hand,
And gaze with wistful, longing eyes
Across the wave to that blest land
Where dwell the dead in Paradise.

SAINT MARY'S.

From the Galveston News.]

HARVEST.

BY MISS MOLLIE E. MOORE.

Oh, silly Heart, in darkened rooms
Moaning alone and weeping,
A painful watch o'er baffled hopes
And wasted labors keeping;
Come out across the eastward slopes,
Where country flowers are blowing,
To where the rows of ripened corn
Yellow as gold are glowing!

Mind you, dear Heart, that gloomy day
In bleak and windy weather,
When on the self same slopes we stood,
(They were barren then!) together,
To watch the furrows planted? Long
And weary days have faded
Since then, and bitter rains have been,
And skies and storms o'ershaded,

But steadily the slender stalk
Shot up with leaf and tassel,
Till wind and rain its servants proved
And sunlight shone its vassal;
The rich grain now hath grand repose
To perfect fullness stilling;—
Ah, dear, dear Heart, the lore lies near:
Afar off the fulfilling!

Between, the toils and tumults lie,
The tears and the heart-wasting,
And to the last, oft-time the good
Is hid to him we're hasting,
But surely, as the harvest-time
Fulfills the time of planting,
So surely calming draughts will come
To soothe and heal our panting!

As in the bulb the flower appears
To microscopic vision,
So in to-day's blind labor dwells
To-morrow's sweet Elysium!
Oh, Heart, come out of darkened rooms;
Be patient, brave and willing,
For hope is fair, (though toil is sad,)
And blessed the fulfilling!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Masonic Calendar.*

Ancient Craft Masons commence their era with the creation of the world, calling it *Anno Lucis*, (A. L.) "in the year of Light."

Scotch Rite, same as Ancient Craft, except the Jewish Chronology is used, *Anno Mundi*,(A. M.) "in the year of the World."

Royal Arch Masonry dates from the year the second Temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, *Anno Inventionis*, (A. Inv.) "in the year of the Discovery."

Royal and Select Masters date from the year in which the Temple of Solomon was completed, *Anno Depositionis* (A. Dep.) "in the year of the Deposit."

Knights Templar commence their era with the organization of their Order, *Anno Ordinis* (A. O.) "in the year of the Order."

RULES FOR MASONIC DATES.

1. Ancient Craft—Add 4000 years to the common time. Thus: 1868 and 4000=5898.

2. Scotch Rite—Add 3760 to the common era. Thus: 1868 and 3760=5628: After September add another year.

3. Royal Arch—Add 530 years to the vulgar era. Thus: 1868 and 530=2368.

4. Royal and Select Masters—Add 1000 to the common time. Thus: 1868 and 1000=2868.

5. Knights Templar—From the Christian era take 1118. Thus: 1118 from 1868=750.

THE PRESENT.

Year of the Lord, A. D. 1868—Christian era.

Year of the Light, A.·. L.·. 5868—Ancient Craft.

Year of the World, A.·. M.·. 5628—Scotch Rite.

Year of the Discovery, A.·. Inv.·. 2398—Royal Arch.

Year of the Deposit, A.·. Dep.·. 2868—Royal and Select Masters.

Year of the Order, A.·. O.·. 750—Knights Templar.

*By Bro. Reynolds, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Making, Passing, and Raising, the Same Day.

Are there any proofs that Masons were ever made, passed, and raised on the same day in England?—*Henry Stock.*

[We believe it was occasionally done. On the 9th of February, 1767, an occasional Lodge was held at the Thatched House, when H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland was "in the usual manner introduced, and made an Entered Apprentice, passed a Fellow Craft, and raised to the degree of Master Mason." See Entick's "Constitutions," p. 310, as the authority; but this may have been an exceptional case, the Brother having been a member of the Royal family.]—*Lon. F. Mag.*

Certificates.

According to the London *Freemasons' Magazine*, *Certificates* were first ordered by the Grand Lodge to be *sealed*, and signed by the Grand Secretary, and a fee of five shillings to be paid for each so signed and sealed, on and after July 24th, 1755; so that *sealed* Certificates have been in use one hundred and five years. But the Grand Lodge of England as early as 1663, enacted a regulation that "no person, who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge, *until he has brought a Certificate of the time and place* of his acceptation, from the Master of the limit where he was made, and the Lodge kept." It would seem, therefore, that Certificates have been in existence, and the Masters of Lodges have been authorized to demand them as evidence of regular initiation, for two hundred years. The general rule in this country and in Europe, is concisely stated by the Dep. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in an address recently delivered by him at Dublin, in the following words: "The Master has a right to demand all the evidence of a visitor's right to admission—*the production of his Certificate*—the proof of his being what he asserts himself to be, and any other test that he can devise. I can speak confidently on this head, as the decision of our own Grand Lodge has recently settled the question, *that the admission of a visitor is not a matter of right.*"

MASONIC HYMN.

BY BRO. GEO. P. MORRIS.

Our Order, like the ark of yore,
Upon the raging sea was tossed;
Secure amid the billow's roar,
It moved, and nothing has been lost.

When elements discordant seek
To wreck what God in mercy saves,
The struggle is as vain and weak
As that of the retiring waves.

The Power who bade the waters cease,
The Pilot of the Pilgrim Band,
He gave the gentle dove of peace
The branch she bore them from the land.

In Him alone we put our trust,
With heart and hand and one accord,
Ascribing, with the true and just,
All "holiness unto the Lord."

Suspension and Striking from Roll.

Some of our Lodges and Brethren do not appear to understand the difference between *suspending* for non-payment of dues, and *dropping from the roll* for the same cause. To us, the difference is great, indeed, though the means taken to accomplish the one or the other ought to be the same; for we hold that no Mason can be suspended from the privileges of Masonry, or stricken from the roll, except upon conviction after trial; and that striking his name from the roll of members of the Lodge, under a by-law, whilst it does not affect a Brother's standing in the Fraternity, nor debar him from any privileges of Masonry, except that of membership in the particular Lodge, ought to be after trial only. Indeed, in a case, not a year old, the Grand Master of Louisiana thus decided, and that decision has met the approval of our most enlightened jurists. Suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry is next to the severest penalty in the catalogue of Masonic punishments. It is, in fact, a Masonic imprisonment, or deprivation of rights guaranteed to every Mason on his first admission to the Order, and of which he was only to be deprived after a fair trial and impartial judgment by his fellows. The suspension of a Mason by the mere operation of his Lodge, without any opportunity having been given him to explain or defend his conduct,—to offer reasons why the law should not be enforced in his case, or to prove that he has not violated its provisions,—would, under any other circumstances, and in relation to any other offense, be at once admitted everywhere to be a most manifest violation of all Masonic law and equity. If then, it be admitted, as we have no doubt it will, that suspension cannot be inflicted without a trial, and that simply because it is a punishment, and because punishment should always follow, and not precede conviction; then to strike the name of a member from the roll of his Lodge, would be equally as illegal, unless he was called upon to show cause why it should not be done. The one principle is strictly analogous to the other. If you cannot suspend without trial, neither can you strike from the roll without trial. This striking the name from the roll of a Lodge is altogether a modern practice, taking its rise since the modern organization of permanent Lodges. In ancient times, Lodges were temporary organizations of Masons for special and limited purposes. Preston informs us, that originally "a sufficient number of Masons met together within a certain district, with the consent of the Sheriff or Chief Magistrate of the place, were empowered to make Masons, and practice the rights of Masonry without warrant of Constitution." Then, of course, there being no permanent organization, there were no permanent members, and consequently no payment of arrears, and no striking from the roll. It was only after 1717, that all those things were introduced, and as Lodges pay some contribution to the Grand Lodge for each of their members, it is evident that a member who refuses or neglects to support the general Lodge fund, will become pecuniarily onerous to the Lodge. Still, the non-payment of dues is only a violation of a special voluntary obligation to a particular Lodge, and not to the Fraternity at large. The punishment, therefore, inflicted (if it is to be considered at all as a punishment) is only a particular, and not a general one, affecting his relations with the whole Order. When, then, his name is stricken from the roll, it should only be after an opportunity has been afforded of defense, that is, after a fair trial, precisely as in the case of suspension, which is a punishment, not particular, but general in its effects. —*Canadian Freemason.*

France.

BY BRO. HYDE CLARKE.

Of the two French Masonic bodies, each is a Craft Grand Lodge, and each is a Supreme Council. Each has recognized the other as a Craft Grand Lodge; but the Supreme Council does not recognize the recent assumption of the Grand Orient to constitute a Supreme Council. The basis of the Grand Orient system in the high degrees is, that it does not recognize thirty-three degrees, but abolished a number, reduced the whole to seven, the highest being the eighteenth, and altered the rituals. Each is co-ordinate as a Craft Grand Lodge, each working by different rituals, and when they have been in co-operation, both have sometimes had jurisdiction over the same lodges, a lodge working according to a single right or according to both. No one acquainted with Masonic jurisprudence can doubt that a Craft Lodge, working according to the Scotch Rite, and giving its certificate under the Symbolic Grand Lodge of the Supreme Council is as legitimate as any French Craft proceeding of the Grand Orient.

With regard to the greater proportion of lodges belonging to the Supreme Council, the greater proportion of the Grand Orient arises from its having the police protection, or "tolerance" of the Government, the Supreme Council being under the ban of the Government, and its Lodges being threatened with suppression. Its Lodges are, however, of good character, its Governors are men of the highest standing, and its members include those who protest most fervently against the interference of the Government with the independence of Masonry.

A Question for Antiquaries.

A curious and interesting controversy is now being waged among our Scottish brethren, in relation to the antiquity of the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, and its alledged priority to the Mother Kilwinning. The Lodge holds an old charter, which tradition has thus far credited to Malcolm III. (Canmore.) But the Grand Lodge, decidedly refusing to acknowledge the Charter as being from the Malcolm, has induced particular inquiry to be made concerning its Bro. Buchan, at a recent meeting of the Lodge, brought forward a motion for the appointment of a committee "to take the necessary steps to examine into the historical evidence and data relative to the antiquity of the Lodge Glasgow St. John, so that same may be placed upon a satisfactory and sufficient basis." In making this motion, he quoted from Cosmo Junius' "Scotland in the Middle Ages," remarks, referring to the existence of those "enthusiastic fraternities," at the building of Glasgow Cathedral, and the charter of protection it obtained from William the Lion, 1190—to show that St. John's Lodge had nothing to fear from any investigation into its antiquity. Some of the brethren of the Lodge opposed the motion, and an amendment was moved, that inasmuch as the old translation of the "Malcolm Charter" had never before been disputed, it should be adhered to. But Bro. Buchan's motion was carried by a large majority. In a letter to the *Freemason's Magazine*, Bro. Buchan admits the translation of the old charter to have been quite incorrect; and considers that this fact makes them look rather foolish. Having examined the original charter, however, he comes to the conclusion that it was granted by Malcolm IV, and continues, "while saying so, I feel that I may not only have those still against me who would rather make it out to be no charter at all, but also many of our members may be down upon me for taking 100 years off the age of the charter of Malcolm the III, and also upsetting their preconceived ideas; but be that as it may, I trust the truth will reign paramount, and to my fellow-members of the St. John's I would say, that if, while throwing down the mythical charter of Malcolm III, I can set up upon a sure and firm basis the charter of Malcolm IV, I am sure it will prove better in the end. The charter of Malcolm IV is a bridge over which the brethren of St. John's Lodge may walk into the first position in the Grand Lodge of Scotland." This is one of those questions which affords a kind of fascination to Masonic researches in the old world.—*Craftsman.*

A Few Words about the Ballot.

A most pernicious practice prevails in some of our Lodges, which should be stayed either by specific legislation, or through the official efforts of such Grand Officers as may have jurisdiction over the labors of the subordinate Lodges. The practice to which we refer is that of too loosely, or not fully balloting. It is very common for Masters to put a question to the vote of the Lodge, and after three, four or five, out of the Lodge composed of twenty members, have deposited their ballots, to ask if "all who *desire* to vote have balloted," and no response being made, to declare the balloting closed. Such a course of proceeding is wrong altogether, and should be reformed. No brother of a Lodge should refrain, without good reason, from voting on every question which may be submitted to Lodge action. Each one is not only entitled to take action on every subject presented, but is bound to do so unless excused by a majority of his Brethren. It is, therefore, not a question of "desire," but of duty, and that duty should be fully exercised. On every question of finance, involving the expenditure of a dollar only, any Brother has a right to demand that every member present shall vote. Of how much more importance then is it that in the grave question of the admission of a candidate the same requirement should be enforced. In the one case the funds of the Lodge may be immaterially affected, but in the other a blow may be struck at its integrity and well being, from which it may take years to recover. After a bad man has been admitted to Masonry, members may say, that although present when he was balloted for, they took no part in the vote, and hence assume that they cannot be held responsible for his admission; but any such declaration comes with an ill grace, or with no grace at all. It was their duty to have voted, and such excuse as this has no other effect than to charge them with the non-performance of that duty.

Every vote pre-supposes a knowledge on the part of the voter of the subject upon which he is called upon to ballot, and in doing the act he is also supposed to conscientiously perform a duty. If, therefore, when he is called upon to ballot, he should not be informed sufficiently to ballot understandingly, it would be his duty to move a postponement of the ballot until such time as he should be properly informed.

Hence it will be perceived that the enforcement of the principle for which we contend, that every member of a Lodge present at a business communication, should be required to vote, unless excused by a majority, on every subject brought before it, would lead to more care, and a more enlarged exercise of the investigating faculties that are usually exercised in Lodge affairs. Let the Masters of Lodges think of these things, and ask themselves if our remarks are not just.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

Freemasonry in France.

Napoleon affected to take Freemasonry under his protection; but under this pretence he managed to divert it from its proper aim; in short, he bent it to his own purposes, and turned it into an instrument of despotism. It was not the first time that chains had been forged from sword-blades. Joseph Bonaparte was a Grand Master of the Order; Cambaceres, Grand Assistant Master; and Murat, second Grand Assistant Master. The Empress Josephine being at Strasburg, in 1805, presided at the festival of the adoption of the Free Knights of Paris; and about this time Eugene de Beauharnais was elected 'Venerable' of the Lodge of St. Eugene of Paris. When he was afterwards in Italy as Viceroy, the Grand Orient of Milan named him Master and Sovereign Commander of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree; the greatest honor attainable under the statutes of the Order.

Bernadotte also was a Mason; his son, Prince Oscar, was Grand Master of the Swedish Lodge; moreover, in the different Lodges of Paris were successively initiated, Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg; Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar; and even the Persian Ambassador, Askeri Khan; the President of the Senate, Count de Lacepede, presided as Grand Orient of France, having for his officers of honor Gens. Kellermann, Massena, and Soult. Princes, ministers, marshals, officers, magistrates, all, indeed, who were remarkable for their glorious career, or eminent from their position, were ambitious of being admitted as Brethren. Women even wished to have their Lodges; this notion was adopted by Mesdames de Calignan, de Girardin, de Narbonne, and many other ladies of great houses; but one only amongst them was actually received into the Craft, and she, not as sister, but as a Brother. That was no other than the famous Xaintrailles, to whom the First Consul had given the brevet of a *chef d'escadron* (Major of cavalry.)

But it was not in France alone that Freemasonry flourished at that period. The King of Sweden, in 1811, instituted the civil order of Masonry. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, had, towards the end of the month of July, in the year 1800, sanctioned by edict the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Berlin. The Prince of Wales continued to preside over the Order in England until he became Regent in 1813. And in the month of February of the year 1814, the King of Holland, Frederick William, declared himself protector of the Order, and permitted the Prince Royal, his son, to accept the title of Honorary Venerable of the Lodge of William Frederick of Amsterdam.

At the return of the Bourbons to France, Marshal Bournonville begged Louis XVIII., to place the Fraternity under the protection of a member of his family; but Louis, whose memory was tenacious, had not forgotten the active part which Masonry had taken in the catastrophe of 1793; so he refused compliance with the request, by stating that he never would allow a member of his family to form part of any secret society whatever.

In Italy, Masonry fell to the ground together with French domination; but in its place, after a time, Carbonarism began to appear, and this association seemed to have taken up the performance of the task which Masonry had abandoned, that of furthering the cause of political emancipation.

A lady from Atlanta, Ga., arrived at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, Me., last week, from a visit to the Kennebec. On arriving at the hotel she discovered that she had been robbed of all her money, not having enough to pay her carriage fare. Informing some gentleman in the hotel that her father was a Mason, and proposing to leave her watch and chain for security for some money, the Brethren sent her away with a pass home, and a handsome purse in addition.

A Romantic History.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"Those who have been around the Central Station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached eighty thousand dollars in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possessions of an American farmer. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his home, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will, and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate.

"At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given to his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognize him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot in the arm and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed his regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city and instituted legal proceeding for the recovery of some property which he has in this State. Pending the slow developments of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly eighty years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at the police station, while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure.

THE following editorial slander is taken from the Warrick *Herald*, a Radical sheet published in Indiana:

GRANT VS. JEWDOM.

The Evansville *Courier* is trying to make capital against Gen. Grant because he would not let Jewish army thieves and blockade runners carry on their unlawful trafficking unmolested. The Jews, as a class, are distinguished preeminently above all other people for their characteristic dishonesty and thieving propensities. It is a part of their faith to prey upon and rob Christians. After having violated every military law pertaining to trade in the Department of Tennessee during the war, Gen. Grant banished them from the department and forbid them ever returning to it. *We say good.*

The Jews are *all Democrats* anyhow. We never heard of a Jewish soldier during the war on either side. They did not care an itinerant tinker's cuss how the war terminated. Their object was to make money out of it. They formed mainly the myriads of army vultures that preyed constantly and mercilessly on the poor, half naked, hungry soldiers. For every *Republican* Jew that, by the sort of reasoning adopted by the *Courier* and other similar journals, is induced to vote *against* Grant, a dozen decent, honest, Christian white men will be induced to vote *for* him.

Let the good work go on.

Extraordinary Eclipse.

The total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on Tuesday next, will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be at 6:46. At the date in question the moon will not be more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will not be far from its apogee; a two-fold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun, nearly at the smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavors to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the southwest monsoon will be at its full blast on the 10th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observation either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of the mountain range.

—Canada is bestiring herself to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease in that country.

—The internal revenue receipts continue to average about $500,000 per day.

DRY GOODS.

THE

DRY GOODS TRADE

OF MEMPHIS.

GRAND PREPARATIONS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE

COMPETITION DEFIED

—AT—

HOME OR ABROAD

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE prospects of a bountiful season, by which there must necessarily insure

A LARGE TRADE

We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

BUYERS TO PURCHASE HERE

1st—All Imported Goods we will Import Direct, or buy from the Importer's Agents.

All Domestic Goods we will buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Shoes we will have made to order; in fact, we will procure all our Goods FROM FIRST HANDS, thereby saving the Jobber's profits.

2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

3d—We shall continue to SELL ONLY FOR CASH, which enables us to sell at a closer profit than those selling on Time.

4th—We will continually have our buyers in the East watching the market and attending the Trade Auction Sales, buying Bargains, which we will again Sell as Bargains.

Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

ANY MARKET ON THIS CONTINENT.

People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

MEMPHIS CAN NOW,

AND WILL,

COMPETE WITH ALL MARKETS

WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR

CLOAK MANUFACTORY

Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can thereby

SELL THEM 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than those buying from eastern manufacturers.

We shall keep the LARGEST as well as the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THIS CITY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

—WILL—

BE COMPLETE.

Thankful to our customers for past patronage, we hope to keep a continuance of same, and through the GRAND PREPARATIONS WE HAVE MADE, the large increase of Stock and the close figures we shall sell at, we hope for a large increase of our custom.

We would especially invite all WHOLESALE BUYERS to give us a call before purchasing their Fall Stocks.

R. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

Cor. Jefferson and Main Sts.

jy28

COTTON -- COMMISSION

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.

DICKMANN & HILL,

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Grocers & Commission Merchants

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NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to other houses. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by Insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODENWARE, etc. Respectfully, W. K. HILL & CO., No. 320 Front street.

au12 3m

E. DASHIELL, Memphis, Tenn. R. E. HILLIARD, Somerville, Tenn.

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 296 Front Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton. au8 3m

W M. GAY,

Grocer, Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 310 FRONT STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO ORGILL BROS. & CO.

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances on hand a large stock of COTTON TIES, BAGGING, ROPE AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES, which will be sold low for cash or Cotton and the highest market price paid for Cotton. au8 3m

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Corner Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

W. A. GAGE, Memphis. C. G. FISHER, JR., Tipton County.

GAGE & FISHER,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 308 Front Street.

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand.

jy28 tf

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au8 3m

J. J. THOMPSON, L. L. SYKES, R. W. YATES

THOMPSON, SYKES & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 286 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

Accounts of sales promptly made out and proceeds paid over to consignors immediately after sale of the goods.

Consignments respectfully solicited. au8 tf

WASH. S. TAYLOR. W. L. RADFORD. W. R. M. QUIRK

TAYLOR, RADFORD & CO.,

(Successors to Taylor, Cole & Co.),

Cotton Factors

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 11 Monroe Street,

Between Main and Front,

COOPER BLOCK, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

jel3 tf

Now Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

jy8 3m

J. L. VERSER,

[Successor to Verser & Hatchett.]

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

314 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

M. C. PEARCE, Late of Pearce, Park & Co. B. L. LAMBERT, Indian Bay, Ark. L. B. SUGGS, late of Pearce, Park & Co.

PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

And Commission Merchants,

226 FRONT ST., UP-STAIRS, MEMPHIS, Tenn. Strict attention given to the sale of Cotton and other Produce. Consignments insured under our open policy, unless otherwise ordered. Liberal advances made on consignments. au8 3m

R. A. MOON. C. T. GEOGHEGAN

MOON & GEOGHEGAN,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 257 Front Street,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal cash advances on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. Plantation supplies of all descriptions, at lowest prices. Commission for selling Cotton as heretofore, $1 per bale. feb2

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Summer Schedules, June, 1868.

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	6:40 a.m.	2:40 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:30 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	8:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	8:00 p.m.

4 p.m. Train connects for Nashville, arriving at 4:45 a.m.

The 6:00 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 p.m. next day.

THROUGH TICKETS

At reduced rates, can be procured at Company's Office, 287½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. 1st

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

—FROM—

LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS.

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark. Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Parties wishing private conveyances can contract for the same by applying to the General Agent, who will be upon the train, and will check baggage through to Hot Springs.

R. CLAY ROBARDS, Ticket Agent.

G. W. UPRIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Proprietor.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. jy5

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purposes of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Nelson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
District No. 3, Winn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Cabin, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fleetville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue laws of this State, passed March 13, 1868."

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared a lien on said real estate and personalties from each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made on the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of ten per cent. in amount of taxes, shall be added per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be added and is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of the following month of January, a penalty of ten per cent. shall be collected as aforesaid; if not then paid before the property is ordered for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on same; and returns statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property sold by the Tax Collector for any amount of taxes, costs, fees and penalties due, in the aggregate, be subject to a penalty of fifty per cent., and additional penalty of fifty per cent., and property is purchased by individuals, by the county, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be redeemed by the former owner, except upon the payment of fifty per cent. of the taxes, costs, fees and penalties, together with the taxes accruing at the time of the assessments of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same is hereby imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall not be lawful after the time of sale, for the owner of such property, or any other person, to redeem the same, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public institutions, except on full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, accruing costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the purchaser or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns: Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive from the owner of such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchasers, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of real estate; but it shall be the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN, Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. L. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Front Street,

No. 254 MEMPHIS, TENN.

UP STAIRS, : : : : : :

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

In former times it was a practice with merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to pay a premium of

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily, Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	3:00 p.m. 8:30 a.m.	3.05 p.m. 5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.
Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.		

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	12:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:30 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 275 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	6 45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Night Express	3:40 p.m.	9:15 a.m

(City Time.)
Ticket offices No. 255½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
S.A.L. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

MR. H. M. SULLIVAN, of Panola county, is authorized to act as agent for the APPEAL in Mississippi—receive subscriptions and advertisements and receipt for the same.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Business Manager.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder T. W. Caskey will preach at Linden Street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Subject in the morning: "The Power of Thought."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. N. Waddel, D.D., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this (Sabbath) morning, at half past 11 o'clock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Andrew H. Kerr will preach this morning at 10½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Witherspoon's) corner of Main and Beal.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, at 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastor's residence, 81 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 5 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. A. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama Street—J. O. Stedman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE). Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 230 Main street, open day and night. New pupils can begin any day.

SERENADE.—We acknowledge receiving the usual midnight serenade, last night. Thanks to the serenaders.

PATENTEE.—Mr. W. H. Parker of this city, we are happy to announce, has recently secured a patent for an improved smoke-stack.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Prof. J. D. Stewart's high school for boys will commence its session on the first of next month. Parents should note this fact.

THE WEATHER was dark and gloomy yesterday nearly all day, with a shower about one o'clock. In the evening it cleared off, and we had a gorgeous sunset.

THAT DARLING BABY was rubbed with contained Radway's a bottle that had "came to" again, Ready Relief, and usual four hour's yesterday, giving us the dose last night."
W. E. Rog-

MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. [illegible] Health, ers, Secretary of the Board of [illegible] past reports forty-three deaths for the [illegible]nites, week, ending yesterday. Whites, twenty-three; negroes, twenty.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL CLUB.—The proceedings of the Central Club were crowded out of this morning's issue, but will appear in full to-morrow morning.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The attention of travelers is called to the change of schedule of this road, which will be found in to-day's issue. It goes into effect to-day.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement, offering for sale an engine, planing machine, rip saw, tables, etc., in another column, which can be had at a bargain by applying to Royster, Trezevant & Co.

STEAMBOATMEN, ATTENTION!—The regular weekly meeting of the Steamboatmen's Seymour Club takes place at Stillman Hall, Monday evening. Col. A. H. Douglas, and other speakers, will address the meeting. Ladies are invited to attend.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—MRS. M. A. KNOX will resume the duties of her school on Monday, 7th September. She stands deservedly high in the estimation of parents, as a careful and accomplished teacher, and will commence the session we have no doubt, with a large class of scholars. See card in another column.

PEARCE, LAMBERT & CO.—Among the new partnerships recently formed, we notice that of Pearce, Lambert & Co., whose names as members of other old firms are well known to our readers. The present combination will make a solid house and will no doubt soon stand on the upper rung of prosperity, as they deserve to do. See card.

MATRIMONIAL.—The following are the certificates returned this week: A. Armstrong to Annie Featherston; Benjamin Lowe to Susan Mitchell; Jno. Hauser to Anna Maria Werner; Romeo Proffit to Lea Webb; Wm. Morrison to Johanna Moore; Granville Wise to Sarah Cornelius.

CARELESS.—We are informed that the locomotive, H. D. Cormor, as it was entering the city yesterday, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, neglected to blow a whistle or ring a bell, and as a consequence came very near catching two buggies on the Vance street crossing. Such carelessness may cost a life at some time, and we are requested to call attention to it.

CITY FINANCES.

A Good Showing---Daylight Ahead.

The Statement as It Is.

The following statement is published by authority of the Mayor and chairman of the Finance Committee and gives an accurate statement of the financial condition of our city on the 30th June, 1868:

FLOATING LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, covering all monies borrowed, either upon collateral or otherwise, or given for judgments, stone pavements, or any purposes whatever	$317,156 84
Due sundry parties upon Ledger balances	104,466 28
Outstanding scrip, total am't.	511,274 28
Of this amount $330,000 will be retired as soon as bonds can be prepared, under contract now existing with sundry holders of the same.	
Coupons due and unpaid, after deducting amount due by S. Tate and others, and fund provided for payment of July interest, is not	177,000 00
Total floating liabilities	$1,110,177 38

AVAILABLE FLOATING ASSETS.

Amount due from Ledger, balances being amounts due city in part for Nicholson pavement, paid by city, and now due to the city from respective property holders, and balance from sundry parties	$306,801 97
Taxes due for present and past accounts, after deducting amount authorized by Council to be cancelled	740,526 03
	$956,328 00
Excess of floating debt over assets now due city, only	153,849 38
But upon cancellation of the $30,000 scrip above mentioned, the account would show the assets to exceed the liabilities, say	300,000 00
	146,150 62

Or in other words, if the parties owing the city would come forward and pay up the amounts due to the city, she would be out of debt as far as regards everything except the bonded debt, and have $146,150 62 cash in her treasury.

This statement is, as expressed, simply that of the floating liabilities and assets of the city, being exclusive of the bonded debt.

CARBONDALE COAL.—This coal, which for several years past, has been in general use in St. Louis and elsewhere, in the upper Mississippi, has recently been introduced to the notice of our citizens by Captain W. C. Postal, formerly the popular and efficient agent of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company. Many of our most reputable and intelligent merchants and business men have, at the request of Captain Postal, given this coal a fair trial, and pronounce it, for family use, equal to that mined in any other part of the country, and for manufacturing purposes, in many respects, superior, on account of the presence in it, in large proportion, of as fine carbon as ever yet has been afforded in the best charcoal. We hope our citizens will give this coal a definite trial this winter, and extend to Captain Postal a share of the patronage that has made this city notorious as one of the best coal markets, for its population, in the Mississippi Valley.

HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION CONCERT.—The prevalent dearth of amusements will be broken in upon on Tuesday evening next, by a concert for the Hebrew Relief Association, at which Mr. Wheat and Mr. Farmer will appear, after an absence of some months from our city, during which they not only achieved a deservedly flattering popularity by their performances, but have much improved themselves in their art, especially the latter gentleman, by careful and close study. The programme for the occasion comprises more good things in the shape of musical gems than has ever before been offered to this public, which, combined with the object for which the concert is given, should fill the house to its utmost capacity. Several compositions from Mr. Wheat's pen will be rendered during the evening, among them his exquisite cradle song, "Lullaby, My Baby Dear," the words by Mrs. Gough, of Nashville.

THE REMARKABLE CURES effected by Dr. Norris, oculist, 59 Madison street, Memphis, are awakening the scientific interest of the whole country. The Doctor is destined to make a great mark on the age. His great experience, skill and care in treating the eye assures the finest results. His great success (never having failed to cure a case of sore eyes since his residence in this place) has gained him a reputation unequaled by any oculist in the South or West. Persons apply to him suffering from diseased eyes, who have traveled all over the United States and Europe seeking relief, and found none, and the Doctor has cured them in a few weeks. He has, by long study and cultivated skill, found *certain means of relief* for those suffering from sore eyes in any stage.

THE NINTH WARD AND FIFTEENTH CIVIL DISTRICT CLUB held their regular weekly meeting, at their Wigwam, last Friday night at 8 o'clock, it being strictly a business meeting.

Reports from several committees being due, were received and disposed of.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the members of the Ninth Ward and Fifteenth Civil District Conservative Democratic Club, do hereby indorse the action of the Brownsville Convention, and we pledge our cordial and unabated support to the Hon. J. W. Leftwich as the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we tender the use of our Wigwam for the use of the Colored Democratic Club, one night in each week, and will give them our protection and assistance.

On motion, the Club adjourned.
W. B RICHARD, Secretary.
Recording Secretary.

REV. J. W. ROGERS' ANSWER.—Pursuant to the call of the leading "journal" of the city, and the invitation from the public," through Dr. Hines, Dr. Ford, Mr. Wm. Farrington, C. Kortrecht, Esq., Dr. Junius Howel, Mr. Wm. S. Pickett and others, I will, on Thursday night, the 20th inst., at the First Baptist Church, lecture on my European tour, explaining also my correspondence with the French Government, on a scheme for educating our youth, in Paris, for a mere trifle, and rendering the "*Dramatic Poem*," which has been so unexpectedly, and as I still think, undeservedly complimented by the Press and community.

Respectfully, J. W. ROGERS.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.—Prominent among the old firms who have stood the pressure of hard times, and who propose to continue the business which they have, by probity and square dealing, built up, we take pleasure in mentioning the house of J. M. Patrick & Co. This firm did a large business last year, with entire satisfaction to their large list of patrons, and will devote their energies as heretofore, to the interest of the planter. They continue at 254 Front street.

JOHN ROBINSON'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—Few of the amusement going public, or newspaper readers, but have heard of the veteran showman, John Robinson, who is now touring this country, this year, with the grand allied shows, comprising some ten of the best shows in the world, and on Wednesday, August 26, he will arrive and pitch his mammoth pavillion on the bluff, remaining four days. Let all who want to see the best show in the world be sure and go.

WYTHE STATION.

Immense Outpouring of the People.

The Great Barbecue of the Season.

White and Colored People in Council.

Patriotic and Eloquent Speeches

Wythe Station, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, was yesterday the scene of one of the largest, most enthusiastic and respectable outpourings of the people that has occurred thus far during the campaign. We have from time to time, lately, adverted to the proposed gathering there, and published the calls and preliminary arrangements therefor, and as might have been expected from the liberality and extent of the preparations and invitations and the publicity given to the affair, an immense throng were in attendance.

The special train which left the city at 9:30 a.m., carried out the invited speakers of the day, (Messrs. Leftwich, Pike, Vaughn, Haynes, Avery and John F. Harris, colored,) Wardlow's colored Conservative band, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen. So crowded, indeed, were two of the cars that there was scarcely standing room.

On arriving at the station the speakers and members of the Press were taken in charge by the Marshal of the day, Col R. W. Pitman, and escorted to the carriages in waiting to convey them to the grounds. A procession was formed of the vast multitude which was already in waiting, and those who arrived on the train, and, headed by the band, the column took up the line of march for the barbecue grounds, which were distant about three-eighths of a mile from the station. There must have been fully fifteen hundred persons in the line; for as the band reached the grounds, the rear of the column had hardly left the station. The road was part of the way through a beautiful wood, and just before reaching the "turn off" a large United States flag, belonging to the steamer Des Arc, was stretched from two large trees on opposite sides of the road, and festooned across it.

On the grounds, the speakers were escorted by the Marshal and Assistant Marshals to the stand, which had been erected under an arbor in a beautiful grove of post-oaks, where, after resting a short time, Col. Lynn, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, introduced Gen. Pike, as the first speaker of the day.

The text of Gen. Pike's speech was the centralizing tendency of the Radical Government, its endeavors to sweep away all State lines and State rights, and showing the danger and ruin of any such policy or idea. The State of New Hampshire, said he, writes herself today "the free and independent commonwealth of New Hampshire"—so *did* the State of Georgia, and she may do so to-day; but speak that sentence, or allude to either State in that phrase to-day in the halls of Congress, and if it were not received with open laughter and hootings, it would still be greeted by smiles and sneers of derision. But what could be expected from such a body—a body that dares openly to jeer and scoff at the Constitution, and to say that they were working outside of it, and to usurp to themselves the inalienable rights and privileges which belong to the Sovereign States. If the Radical party carries out its schemes of consolidation, this Government cannot exist any length of time. It must be merged into a military despotism or an empire. He was a believer in States rights and the doctrine so called. It was on this principle, and this alone, that he went into the war. The slavery question, the perpetuation of African slavery, never entered his mind.

In alluding to the Constitution as now amended, he said it offered an extraordinary anomaly, if the Radical idea was correct. The main body of it, according to them, was made by the whole people, and these amendments which have been tacked to it have been made by the individual States. He briefly sketched the progress of a nation toward despotism, and reverted to the nations of antiquity, citing Athens as an example. Attica, a country so small that a pin's head would cover it on the map of the globe, gave art and science, poetry and philosophy to the whole world. It was a republic, the people were free, yet but a few short years elapsed before it was a prey to a horde of petty tyrants. The thirty tyrants, Pisistratus—any tyrant could rule it and oppress the people.

As when the Bethlehemites laid their hands upon the ark, they were smitten by an outraged Deity for their profanity, so these wretches who have dared to lay their rude, profane hands upon our ark of the covenant, the Constitution, should be smitten by the wrath of the people, and should be driven from the high places which they now pollute.

The legend of the coat of arms of the United States—*e pluribus unum*—was then forcibly discussed and explained. It did not mean one government, one empire, consolidated from or formed by many people; but it meant one civil corporation, formed not of the people, but of the States. The speaker went on to show that there was not, and could not be, any such thing as treason against the United States, without first being treason against some individual State. He also adverted to the cry about northern men, citizens of the United States, not being allowed to come into the South and settle—showing that this is not so. We have no right to say that a citizen of Massachusetts or any other State, shall not come among us; if they do not come to persecute us and help those who now hold us ground down, to keep us so, and keep their ungainly hoofs upon our necks.

The most forcible and beautiful portion of the General's speech was his allusion to the allegoric meaning or symbolization of the American flag. "The stars," said he, "upon its field of azure, are not like the planets of heaven, revolving round and drawing their light and heat and motion from one great central sun; governed by and subject to the laws of gravitation, centripetal and centrifugal motion; but they are the constellation of fixed stars or suns, coequal, self-luminant, independent each of the other, all revolving around some point in space, but not around any central source of light and heat and life. Thus it is in the constellation of States that form the Union. Each State is a sun coequal with the others. It is to this faith we must give in our adhesion. We must combat and destroy the notion of a great central government, which is not the fruit of the will of the people, but is a despot to whose will the people must submit. We must return and adhere to the good old doctrines of States rights, through evil and through good report, if we would not be governed by the mailed hand of a military despotism. If these doctrines had been adhered to there would never have been any war to devastate the land and make myriads of widows and orphans, and to raise to the top of society such men as William G. Brownlow—the scum and dregs of the whole earth.

His conclusion was a most feeling and touching appeal to the women, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters; for they, said he, are those who make the laws; they are the legislators who, in those who are influenced by them, make the fate of the nation. He urged all to abandon the idea of doing that of which they did not approve, and which was not truthful and right, simply because it was expedient. Let us preserve our truth, and scorn and contemn expediency when it conflicts with it.

Honor is not lost unto us,
Only baseness can undo us!

At the conclusion of Gen. Pike's address, which was received with, and interrupted frequently by storms of applause, the band played an air, during which interim we took occasion to visit and examine the preparations for the feeding of the immense crowd, which seemed to augment every minute, until, from the stand, the whole woods seemed filled with human beings. About two hundred yards from the arbor were the tables, two in number, set in a hollow square, with benches in the middle for the carvers and waiters. The main square was three hundred and fifty feet long by sixty feet wide, and capable of accommodating fully six hundred persons at one time. The smaller one was one hundred by sixty feet, and would accommodate two hundred and fifty persons. The barbecuing pits were three hundred and fifty feet long, and there were some seventy-five carcasses then receiving the finishing touch. Here the process of getting up dinner was being most rigorously shoved forward, and was indeed a busy and exciting scene.

The cessation of the music warned us that the speaking was to be recommenced, and on returning to the stand, we found the Chairman introducing the Hon. J. W. Leftwich, "the standard-bearer of the Democracy of this District."

Dr. Leftwich, in a happy manner thanked the people for the honor done him by asking him to speak, and said he presented himself under most gratifying circumstances; the distinguished and elegant speakers who supported him; the large and enthusiastic crowd which greeted him, and the fact that he was their chosen standard-bearer, these were enough to inspire him. "When I think," said he, "of the four years of cruel, devastating, terrible war, and the three years of still more terrible peace, and see these outpourings of the people, which is not only going on here in Shelby and Tennessee, but all over the whole land, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, it is enough to make me feel proud to say that this is my own, my native land. And for what purpose are the people assembling; for what purpose is the nation pouring out its thousands, who leave the daily avocations of life, to assemble in meetings like this all over the land? The people have become alarmed for their liberties, and it is to rescue them that they are assembling; and it is only necessary for the people to become alarmed in order to rescue them. For two years past I have endeavored to bring about this state of alarm."

Dr. Leftwich then in a clear and eloquent style, spoke of the great Convention at New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair—that Convention at which, for the first time in eight long, weary years, every State in the Union was represented.

[We regret extremely that the rain which came up, and which we in common with everybody else, who had no umbrella, or close carriage to retire to, were compelled to take, drenched us to the skin, and thoroughly wet our roll of notes, almost completely obliterating more than half of what we had written. For the balance of our report we shall have to rely almost altogether upon our memory.]

We are probably not sufficiently alive, continued the Doctor, to the magnitude of the interests involved in the present struggle. It is not like one of our old political battles—simply to decide whether a Whig or a Democrat shall hold the reins of government for the ensuing four years, and dispense the public offices to their friends. No, sirs! The question is a deeper and weightier one. It is not merely how we are to be governed, but whether we are to have any government at all. I tell you, sirs, if Horatio Seymour is defeated, it will be the death knell of freedom—it will be the last of our liberties. He urged upon all the necessity of not underrating the power and determination of our adversaries. They are unscrupulous, unprincipled, wily, knowing no honor, and they will stop at nothing to perpetuate their power. We have foiled them, so far, at every point; but let me warn you—and for God's sake heed the warning—let me warn you where the danger lies. They are desperate—they have but one hope—that by oppression, outrages and violence they can bring about a collision, that blood may be drawn and there may be a feeling created against us in the North. This plan was laid in April. It was developed in a letter which was signed by every single member of Congress from Tennessee, except (we believe) Patterson. They have determined to drive you into violence, but for the sake of all you hold dear, bear everything before you do anything rash. Bear with patience all things except dishonor. Peace has its victories as well as war, and the late meeting at Nashville of the Confederate Generals was one. It had a wonderful effect for good at the North. Let us show the world that we are in earnest in our protestations. The speaker alluded to the first great gun of the canvass—Kentucky, with her ninety thousand Democratic majority—and said he was then in receipt of a letter from one of the Democratic Executive Committee at Portland, Maine, a cool, clear headed, calculating, unsanguine man, who assured him of a Democratic gain in Maine of thirty thousand votes. He then turned to the colored people, who were specially invited to attend, and addressed some most telling remarks to them. He explained to them what is meant when the Democratic party says this is a *white man's government*. He showed them how it could be purely a white man's government and yet not antagonistic to them or their interests, and such an one in which they shall have all of their rights and privileges guaranteed to them. The country belongs to the white man, and he must and will rule it. He cited to a railroad as an instance of what he meant. The stockholders of the road own it, and through their directors and officers govern and control it. They own the cars and the engines, and have put competent men in charge of them. Now they say, as a matter of public convenience, you may ride on these cars or ship freight on them. But how would it do for one you who never saw an engine before, who knows nothing about one, to undertake to drive off the engineer and run the train? or to take any other officer's place on the train? He advised them all to throw off the Northern adventurers who come among them only to lie to them, and cheat and steal from them, and to go to their old friends, the Southern men, and consult with them.

The Doctor closed and took his seat amid a storm of applause.

The President next introduced Col. W. W. Vaughn, elector for this district, and the Colonel made a most happy and telling speech, though delivered under disadvantages. We regretted to learn that his little girl was then lying very ill, and he had set up with her all night, and was, of course, very much worn down.

Col. Vaughn's style is a most taking one with a crowd, and nothing could be happier or more *apropos* than his anecdotes. The one in which he spoke of the skunk getting into the coon's hole, was peculiarly happy and fitting, the scalawags who have ensconced themselves into the places of our 'old coons.'

After music from the band, Col. Landon C. Haynes was introduced, and spoke at length in his usual flowery and eloquent manner. After he had spoken some twenty minutes, the skies, which had been overcast all day and threatening rain, at last began to send down their liquid contents, and though Col. Haynes spoke with a most eloquent tongue, the crowd soon became too intent on getting out of the wet to listen to him, and he was compelled to bring his address to an abrupt termination.

It was hoped that the rain was a mere passing shower and would soon be over, but it continued to fall, and about two o'clock the Marshal, getting tired of waiting for it to clear off, announced the names of the carvers and waiters, set them to work and invited the crowd to dinner. As almost everybody were hungry, and there was no place of shelter, it was generally concluded that eating was about as good a way as any of passing the time, and accordingly almost every one adjourned to the tables, where the most bountiful repast awaited them, and no matter what else is said of the dinner, it was certainly not a dry one. All hands seemed to enjoy the affair, however, and we saw nothing but good humor—except in one party. A gentleman who had hid a bottle in a stump, went back to look for it about dinner time, and could not find it. *He swore a few.*

After dinner, about three o'clock, the rain ceased and the sun appeared, and the people again assembled around the stand. Loud calls were made for Gen. Forrest, who responded in a characteristic, eloquent and powerful speech of forty minutes duration, at the close of which the colored orator, Jno. F. Harris, was called for, and made a speech to the colored people. It was a scathing rebuke of Radicalism, and an expose of its high priests among us. He showed up the "thieving, lying little fifty pound lump of iniquity," called W. J. Smith, and others, in a ludicrous style.

Before his remarks closed the hour for the train arrived, and we were compelled to leave the grounds—leaving a cotillion party, which had been started in the morning and broken up by the rain, in full blast, all hands seeming to be enjoying themselves amazingly. We beg leave to tender our thanks to the Wythians for a most pleasant and profitable day, and to congratulate them upon their success.

THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Before Griffith, J. P.—Sam Gibbs, (negro) cut Wm. Hudson (negro) with a knife, bound over to appear at Municipal Court. Phil Cunningham found guilty of cutting Austin Thompson with a knife, bound over to appear at Municipal Court. J. M. Rucker, charge of being accessory to the shooting of Mary Walton, discharged. Mrs. Grady, who was charged with doing the shooting, discharged.

Before Walton, J. P.—Annie Gallagher, found guilty of keeping a house of ill-fame at 222 Jefferson street, bound over to answer the charge in the sum of $250. Annie Gallagher was also bound over to keep the peace toward Mollie Ryan.

TO MAKE PICKLES.—As the season for pickling cucumbers has arrived, the following receipt will be found useful to housewives: Make a pickle, one part vinegar, two parts water, three parts salt, to which add four ounces of horse-radish for every half barrel. Fill the cask, or whatever cask is to hold the pickles, half full of this pickle, pick the cucumbers with the butt of the stem on, and wipe and put them into the vessel. When it is full place a cloth over the cucumbers and a board nicely fitted over the cloth. A stone should be placed on the board to keep the cucumbers under the pickle. When needed for use, soak and put them into vinegar as usual.

MEMPHIS ENTERPRISE—COAL OIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.—We are informed by Messrs. G. H. Blood & Co., of 334 Main street, that their new refinery is now in full operation, and they are prepared to furnish merchants, druggists and others with a standard article of White Oil, at less than St. Louis and Cincinnati prices, and at Cleveland and Pittsburg rates, adding freight. We would urge our friends to patronize this well known establishment rather than extend their patronage abroad. Messrs. G. H. B. & Co. will always have a constant supply on hand, sufficient to supply the trade.

BOOK NOTICES.—We are indebted to Cowperthwaite, Chapman & Co. for a copy of Burns' Poetical Works, very handsomely printed on fine white paper, by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. It is gotten up as a cheap edition of the great Scotch poet, and will no doubt sell readily. They have also just received "Goethe and Schiller," by Mulbach, an historical romance. Of its merits as a work we can say nothing, not having more than glanced at the pages, but the book itself is elegantly bound, and is illustrated by Gaston Fay. This work also comes from the publishing house above named.

THE Principals of the Central High School on Union street have been induced, by the solicitation of their friends and patrons, to add a Primary Department to their course of instruction. As soon as the number of such pupils will justify it, this will be made a separate department and placed in charge of a competent instructor whose entire services will be given it. Tuition, $20 per session of twenty weeks.

W. M. PATTERSON,
T. J. GIRARDEAU.
au16 2t

EMMONS AND SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, received last night the 5000, promised "to arrive," of campaign badges; New York Weekly, Police News, Police Gazette, Leslie's Paper, Le Bon Ton, for September; Staats, Clipper, Liverpool (England) Mercury, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Fireside Companion, London Punch, London Times, London Illustrated News, New York Home Journal, Rural New Yorker, Independent, and all the dailies, as usual.

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.—This is one of the live firms of Memphis, and we take pleasure in commending them to our friends throughout the vast area of the circulation of the APPEAL. They keep constantly on hand plantation supplies of every description, which they sell at the lowest figures, and are eminently worthy of the confidence and patronage of our people.

J. J. RAWLINGS, & CO.—The card of the above firm will be found in our issue of to-day. They do a cotton factorage and commission business on a large scale, having an extended correspondence all over the country. In addition to the old time prize for the first bale of cotton, they offer "fifty dollars in silver" for the first bale of Tennessee cotton. They will no doubt receive it.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the week ending Saturday noon, Aug. 15, 1868, eighty-seven prescriptions were made and filled for the city poor. No deaths occurred among the cases treated.
WM. M. WILSON, Physician in charge.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The examination, on motion, for a new trial in the case of the State vs. John Cosgrove, closed last evening. The grounds for the motion are: separation of jury, misconduct of the jury, and that one of jurors was an alien. The argument of counsel will be heard on Monday next. All other motions for new trials will probably be disposed of on that day.

A large crowd appeared in the Criminal Court room on yesterday, to hear sentence of death pronounced on the negro Sam Moody, the murderer of Capt. Perry. In this they were disappointed, however, the Cosgrove case occupying the attention of the Court up to the hour of adjournment. Moody may probably be sentenced on Monday next. It may be well to remark in this connection, that it is understood that the counsel for Moody intend presenting a bill of exceptions, which will take the case to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the court below will either be affirmed or reversed, and of course the execution of the sentence of the Criminal Court will be stayed until the final decision in the Supreme Court.

The Grand Jury meets on Monday next to attend to special and unfinished business. The Petit Jury were discharged until Tuesday next.

The calendar of cases set for trial during the ensuing week, is as follows:

37. The State vs. George Heeny, larceny.
41. Same vs. Joseph Spellman, larceny.
50. Same vs. Dick Folwell, larceny.
55. Same vs. John Henry, house breaking.
60. Same vs. Henry McDonough, malicious shooting.
62, 64. Same vs. J. H. Fisher, larceny.
87. Same vs. Ed Guthrie, arson.
88. Same vs. Same, larceny.
93. Same vs. Levi McGinnis, larceny.
99. Same vs. Henry Reeves, house breaking.
101. Same vs. Beary Priest, larceny.
103. Same vs. George Washington, larceny.
114. Same vs. S. F. Moyer, larceny.
105. Same vs. Same, arson.
109. Same vs. Wm. Thompson, larceny.
115. Same vs. John Mills, larceny.
118. Same vs. P. F. Sullivan, assault, with intent to murder.
119. Same vs. George Vincent and Frank Coburn, house breaking.
122. Same vs. Dennis Ingram, larceny.
125. Same vs. Nelson Ramsey, larceny.
125. Same vs. Ned Sinclburn, murder.
127. Same vs. W. Holmes, larceny.
128. Same vs. P. H. Lyons, larceny.
129. Same vs. J. J. Hinkard, larceny.
130. Same vs. Wm. Adams and John Reilly, larceny.
131. Same vs. Daniel Owen, larceny.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The criminal term of this Court commences on Monday next. An informal call of the trial docket will be had on that day.

C. C. WARD & BRO.—This firm having purchased the interest of Mr. LeGuere in the old firm of Ward & LeGuere, are located at the old stand opposite the Worsham House. The Messrs. Ward are old citizens whose names were well known in business circles before the war, and it is a real pleasure to know that they still stand foremost among our popular drug houses.

ICE.—The propriety of forming ice manufacturing companies in different Southern cities, is being agitated. In New Orleans one has been in successful operation for some time, and the citizens of Macon contemplate starting one there. Vicksburg will have one next season. Why can't Memphis get up a company? Ice is dearer here than in any city in the Union.

WANTED.—Four yoke of oxen, one pair mules, one pair timber wheel. Apply within five days to Curtis & Brown, 122 Adams street, (Lumber yard.)
au15-3t*

Alexandre's Kid Gloves reduced to $1 65. Menken Bros. au12 1w

SOUTHERN HOTEL.—First class board and lodging reduced from $3 to $2 per day; by the week, to $9; day board without lodging per week, $6; the best and cleanest rooms, to respectable men only, $4 to $6 per week; twenty-one meal tickets for $8; lodging, fifty cents to $1 per night. Hotel open all hours. Positively no credit except to planters. Free passage to and from the railroad depots to guests for the hotel on application at the office, or porters on arrival of trains. Free wagon yard for guests' teams. Wanted daily, choice fresh butter, eggs, chickens, wild game and vegetables. The hotel guests being all prompt pay, we can buy the very best the market affords cheap for cash. Ample room for one hundred more gentleman boarders. au14 tf

MINERAL WATERS.—Messrs. C. J. Hargan & Co. are now prepared to furnish families and bars with soda, seltzer, kelsinger, vichy, and other mineral and effervescing waters, put up in small bottles, in quantities to suit, and delivered at the house. Orders left at the factory, on Alabama street, near the bayou, will receive prompt attention.
aug12 1w C. J. HARGAN & CO.

New style Fall Prints received. Menken Bros. au12 1w

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 20, 1868.
Messrs. W. E. Wiggs & Co.:

Gentlemen: For several years I was troubled more or less with Piles, for which complaint I was treated by the best physicians to no purpose; indeed, I gradually became worse, until at last I began to despair of relief from any source. While in this condition I was recommended to try your Buckeye Salve. Making up my mind to try it, I am now happy to say that it had the desired effect, as I am now well and hearty, for which I am indebted to your wonderful remedy. Yours, truly,
F. L. WARNER.

Upon receipt of $1 00 a bottle of this Salve will be mailed, free of postage.

WRAPPING PAPER.—If you would save your money, go to Brown & Dillard's, Sole Agents, 214 Front street, and examine their stock. They have all grades of the finest article Wrapping Paper, and are selling below Cincinnati prices. jy29 1m

Alexandre's Kid Gloves reduced to $1 65. Menken Bros. au12 1w

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 280 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 Stawtf

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
au23 3m

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the South who desire to consult or place themselves under my treatment, can address or come and consult me personally from this date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and these justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the Lungs* and Organs of the Chest, as also all the various afflictive forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
jy8 d3w4w3m D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 15, 1868.

We would call the attention of our readers to the statement of City Finances in our local column. It was made up to the 30th of June, but its publication has been delayed, owing to the fact that a committee of citizens who were to examine into its correctness have taken unusual pains to go over the whole matter in order to give a just and accurate report, which necessarily consumed much time. The statement is a very favorable one, and justifies the confidence felt in our ability to pay off all indebtedness by capitalists abroad who have shown a desire to invest in our city bonds—$150,000 of which have been taken on Eastern account within the last two or three days. We cannot pass this matter by without expressing the hope that our authorities will instantly institute legal proceedings to collect the amounts due the city from delinquents of all classes. It will be a further evidence that the finances of the city are looked after with a vigilant eye. There is no reason whatever why any one, however large a property holder he may be, should be exempt from paying his dues to the corporation. We do not intend to let this matter rest until we have assurances that defaulters will be made to pay up, and we again call upon the

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

THE DEAD.

BY MARY E. POPE.

The regions of the Spirit-land
Are populous and rich to me,
While earth seems a deserted strand,
Washed by a wild, tumultuous sea.

Long, long ago to my young eye
It bloomed a meadow green and fair,
O'er which the hours came dancing by
With laughing eyes and sunny hair.

I danced with them, and every heart
In love responded to my own;
But while I played my joyous part,
My friends went from me, one by one.

Yet still the meadow sward was green,
The bright-hued blossoms still were sweet;
The cloudless skies o'erspread the scene,
Gay music lured the dancer's feet;

But strangers thronged the fairy bowers,
Whose steps were fleeter than my own;
And with the rosy-mantled hours
Danced by, and I was left alone.

I see them dancing far away,
But cannot join the mirthful band,—
Bound by a spell, my feet will stray
Along death's lonely desert strand.

The billows of that boundless sea
Make sweeter music to my ear
Than Pleasure's wildest melody;
For o'er it lies the Spirit-sphere.

And there at times Faith's eye can see
Amid the amaranthine bowers,
The friends who danced in youth with me,
Crowned with its never-fading flowers;

Can hear their sweetly warbled songs
Of that pure land's undying joys;
And while my spirit for them longs,
I cannot prize earth's glittering toys.

They beckon me with eyes of love,
And then the billows smoothly flow,
And with a silv'ry cadence move
In low sweet murmurs to and fro.

But when my yearning heart would fain
Plunge in the bright and gentle tide,
The black waves rise, and clouds again
The blest shore from my vision hide.

Yet still the echo of their song
Comes wafted to me strangely sweet,
While Memory's enchantments strong
Chain to the strand my waiting feet.

There are on this deserted shore
A few fond hearts that love me yet;
But we can laugh and dance no more
As when in youth's bright hours we met.

The skies are blue above me still,
With sun and starlight's summer smile;
The flowers are fair on glade and hill,
But cannot now to sport beguile.

We gently wander hand in hand,
And gaze with wistful, longing eyes
Across the wave to that blest land
Where dwell the dead in Paradise.

SAINT MARY'S.

From the Galveston News.]

HARVEST.

BY MISS MOLLIE E. MOORE.

Oh, silly Heart, in darkened rooms
Moaning alone and weeping,
A painful watch o'er baffled hopes
And wasted labors keeping,
Come out across the eastward slopes,
Where country flowers are blowing,
To where the rows of ripened corn
Yellow as gold are glowing!

Mind you, dear Heart, that gloomy day
In bleak and windy weather,
When on the self same slopes we stood,
(They were barren then!) together,
To watch the furrows planted? Long
And weary days have faded
Since then, and bitter rains have been,
And skies and storms o'ershaded,

But steadily the slender stalk
Shot up with leaf and tassel,
Till wind and rain in unison
And sunlight shone its vassal;
The rich grain now hath grand repose
To perfect full seed filling;
Ah, dear, dear Heart, the hour lies near:
Afar off the fulfilling!

Between, the toils and tumult's lie,
The tears and the heart-wasting,
And to the last, oft-time the good
Is hid in what we're hasting.
But surely, as the harvest-time
Fulfills the time of planting,
So surely cloaming days will come
To souls a-toil and panting!

As in the bulb the flower appears
To microscopic vision,
So in to-day's blind labor dwells
To-morrow's sweet fair bloom!
Oh, Heart, come out of darkened rooms;
Be patient, brave and willing,
For though the toil is sad,)
And blessed the fulfilling!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Masonic Calendar.*

Ancient Craft Masons commence their era with the creation of the world, calling it *Anno Lucis*, (A. L.) "in the year of Light."

Scotch Rite, same as Ancient Craft, except the Jewish Chronology is used, *Anno Mundi*,(A. M.) "in the year of the World."

Royal Arch Masonry dates from the year the second Temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, *Anno Inventionis*, (A. Inv.) "in the year of the Discovery."

Royal and Select Masters date from the year in which the Temple of Solomon was completed, *Anno Depositionis* (A. Dep.) "in the year of the Deposit."

Knights Templar commence their era with the organization of their Order, *Anno Ordinis* (A. O.) "in the year of the Order."

RULES FOR MASONIC DATES.

1. Ancient Craft—Add 4000 years to the common time. Thus: 1868 and 4000=5898.

2. Scotch Rite—Add 3760 to the common era. Thus: 1868 and 3760=5628. After September add another year.

3. Royal Arch—Add 530 years to the vulgar era. Thus: 1868 and 530=2368.

4. Royal and Select Masters—Add 1000 to the common time. Thus: 1868 and 1000=2868.

5. Knights Templar—From the Christian era take 1118. Thus: 1118 from 1868=750.

THE PRESENT.

Year of the Lord, A. D. 1868—Christian era.

Year of the Light, A.·. L.·. 5868—Ancient Craft.

Year of the World, A.·. M.·. 5628—Scotch Rite.

Year of the Discovery, A.·. Inv.·. 2398—Royal Arch.

Year of the Deposit, A.·. Dep.·. 2868—Royal and Select Masters.

Year of the Order, A.·. O.·. 750—Knights Templar.

*By Bro. Reynolds, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Making, Passing, and Raising, the Same Day.

Are there any proofs that Masons were ever made, passed, and raised on the same day in England?—*Henry Stock.*

[We believe it was occasionally done. On the 9th of February, 1767, an occasional Lodge was held at the Thatched House, when H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland was "in the usual manner introduced, and made an Entered Apprentice, passed a Fellow Craft, and raised to the degree of Master Mason." See Entick's "Constitutions," p. 310, as the authority; but this may have been an exceptional case, the Brother having been a member of the Royal family.]—*Lon. F. Mag.*

Certificates.

According to the London *Freemasons' Magazine*, *Certificates* were first ordered by the Grand Lodge to be *sealed*, and signed by the Grand Secretary, and a fee of five shillings to be paid for each so signed and sealed, on and after July 24th, 1755; so that *sealed* Certificates have been in use one hundred and five years. But the Grand Lodge of England as early as 1663, enacted a regulation that "no person, who shall be accepted a Freemason, shall be admitted into any Lodge, *until he has brought a Certificate of the time and place* of his acceptation, from the Master of the limit where he was made, and the Lodge kept." It would seem, therefore, that Certificates have been in existence, and the Masters of Lodges have been authorized to demand them as evidence of regular initiation, for two hundred years. The general rule in this country and in Europe, is concisely stated by the Dep. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in an address recently delivered by him at Dublin, in the following words: "The Master has a right to demand all the evidence of a visitor's right to admission—*the production of his Certificate*—the proof of his being what he asserts himself to be, and any other test that he can devise. I can speak confidently on this head, as the decision of our own Grand Lodge has recently settled the question, *that the admission of a visitor is not a matter of right.*"

MASONIC HYMN.

BY BRO. GEO. P. MORRIS.

Our Order, like the ark of yore,
Upon the raging sea was tossed;
Secure amid the billow's roar,
It moved, and nothing has been lost.

When elements discordant seek
To wreck what God in mercy saves,
The struggle is as vain and weak
As that of the retiring waves.

The Power who bade the waters cease,
The Pilot of the Pilgrim Band,
He gave the gentle dove of peace
The branch she bore them from the land.

In Him alone we put our trust,
With heart and hand and one accord,
Ascribing, with the true and just,
All "holiness unto the Lord."

Suspension and Striking from Roll.

Some of our Lodges and Brethren do not appear to understand the difference between *suspending* for non-payment of dues, and *dropping from the roll* for the same cause. To us, the difference is great, indeed, though the means taken to accomplish the one or the other ought to be the same; for we hold that no Mason can be suspended from the privileges of Masonry, or stricken from the roll, except upon conviction after trial: and that striking his name from the roll of members of the Lodge, under a by-law, whilst it does not affect a Brother's standing in the Fraternity, nor debar him from any privileges of Masonry, except that of membership in the particular Lodge, ought to be after trial only. Indeed, in a case, not a year old, the Grand Master of Louisiana thus decided, and that decision has met the approval of our most enlightened jurists. Suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry is next to the severest penalty in the catalogue of Masonic punishments. It is, in fact, a Masonic imprisonment, or deprivation of rights guaranteed to every Mason on his first admission to the Order, and of which he was only to be deprived after a fair trial and impartial judgment by his fellows. The suspension of a Mason by the mere operation of his Lodge, without any opportunity having been given him to explain or defend his conduct,—to offer reasons why the law should not be enforced in his case, or to prove that he has not violated its provisions,—would, under any other circumstances, and in relation to any other offense, be at once admitted everywhere to be a most manifest violation of all Masonic law and equity. If then, it be admitted, as we have no doubt it will, that suspension cannot be inflicted without a trial, and that simply because it is a punishment, and because punishment should always follow, and not precede conviction; then to strike the name of a member from the roll of his Lodge, would be equally as illegal, unless he was called upon to show cause why it should not be done. The one principle is strictly analogous to the other. If you cannot suspend without trial, neither can you strike from the roll without trial. This striking the name from the roll of a Lodge is altogether a modern practice, taking its rise since the modern organization of permanent Lodges. In ancient times, Lodges were temporary organizations of Masons for special and limited purposes. Preston informs us, that originally "a sufficient number of Masons met together within a certain district, with the consent of the Sheriff or Chief Magistrate of the place, were empowered to make Masons, and practice the rights of Masonry without warrant of Constitution." Then, of course, there being no permanent organization, there were no permanent members, and consequently no payment of arrears, and no striking from the roll. It was only after 1717, that all those things were introduced, and as Lodges pay some contribution to the Grand Lodge for each of their members, it is evident that a member who refuses or neglects to support the general Lodge fund, will become pecuniarily onerous to the Lodge. Still, the non-payment of dues is only a violation of a special voluntary obligation to a particular Lodge, and not to the Fraternity at large. The punishment, therefore, inflicted (if it is to be considered at all as a punishment) is only a particular, and not a general one, affecting his relations with the whole Order. When, then, his name is stricken from the roll, it should only be after an opportunity has been afforded of defense, that is, after a fair trial, precisely as in the case of suspension, which is a punishment, not particular, but general in its effects. —*Canadian Freemason.*

France.

BY BRO. HYDE CLARKE.

Of the two French Masonic bodies, each is a Craft Grand Lodge, and each is a Supreme Council. Each has recognized the other as a Craft Grand Lodge; but the Supreme Council does not recognize the recent assumption of the Grand Orient to constitute a Supreme Council. The basis of the Grand Orient system in the high degrees is, that it does not recognize thirty-three degrees, but abolished a number, reduced the whole to seven, the highest being the eighteenth, and altered the rituals. Each is co-ordinate as a Craft Grand Lodge, each working by different rituals, and when they have been in co-operation, both have sometimes had jurisdiction over the same lodges, a lodge working according to a single right or according to both. No one acquainted with Masonic jurisprudence can doubt that a Craft Lodge, working according to the Scotch Rite, and giving its certificate under the Symbolic Grand Lodge of the Supreme Council is as legitimate as any French Craft proceeding of the Grand Orient.

With regard to the greater proportion of lodges belonging to the Supreme Council, the greater proportion of the Grand Orient arises from its having the police protection, or "tolerance" of the Government, the Supreme Council being under the ban of the Government, and its Lodges being threatened with suppression. Its Lodges are, however, of good character, its Governors are men of the highest standing, and its members include those who protest most fervently against the interference of the Government with the independence of Masonry.

A Question for Antiquaries.

A curious and interesting controversy is now being waged among our Scottish brethren, in relation to the antiquity of the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, and its alledged priority to the Mother Kilwinning. The Lodge holds an old charter, which tradition has thus far credited to Malcolm III. (Canmore.) But the Grand Lodge, decidedly refusing to acknowledge the Charter as being from the Malcolm, has induced particular inquiry to be made concerning its Bro. Buchan, at a recent meeting of the Lodge, brought forward a motion for the appointment of a committee "to take the necessary steps to examine into the historical evidence and data relative to the antiquity of the Lodge Glasgow St. John, so that same may be placed upon a satisfactory and sufficient basis." In making this motion, he quoted from Cosmo Junius' "Scotland in the Middle Ages," remarks, referring to the existence of those "enthusiastic fraternities," at the building of Glasgow Cathedral, and the charter of protection it obtained from William the Lion, 1190—to show that St. John's Lodge had nothing to fear from any investigation into its antiquity. Some of the brethren of the Lodge opposed the motion, and an amendment was moved, that inasmuch as the old translation of the "Malcolm Charter" had never before been disputed, it should be adhered to. But Bro. Buchan's motion was carried by a large majority. In a letter to the *Freemason's Magazine*, Bro. Buchan admits the translation of the old charter to have been quite incorrect; and considers that this fact makes them look rather foolish. Having examined the original charter, however, he comes to the conclusion that it was granted by Malcolm IV, and continues, "while saying so, I feel that I may not only have those still against me who would rather make it out to be no charter at all, but also many of our members may be down upon me for taking 100 years off the age of the charter of Malcolm the III, and also upsetting their preconceived ideas; but be that as it may, I trust the truth will reign paramount, and to my fellow-members of the St. John's I would say, that if, while throwing down the mythical charter of Malcolm III, I can set up upon a sure and firm basis the charter of Malcolm IV, I am sure it will prove better in the end. The charter of Malcolm IV is a bridge over which the brethren of St. John's Lodge may walk into the first position in the Grand Lodge of Scotland." This is one of those questions which affords a kind of fascination to Masonic researches in the old world.—*Craftsman.*

A Few Words about the Ballot.

A most pernicious practice prevails in some of our Lodges, which should be stayed either by specific legislation, or through the official efforts of such Grand Officers as may have jurisdiction over the labors of the subordinate Lodges. The practice to which we refer is that of too loosely, or not fully balloting. It is very common for Masters to put a question to the vote of the Lodge, and after three, four or five, out of the Lodge composed of twenty members, have deposited their ballots, to ask if "all who *desire* to vote have balloted," and no response being made, to declare the balloting closed. Such a course of proceeding is wrong altogether, and should be reformed. No brother of a Lodge should refrain, without good reason, from voting on every question which may be submitted to Lodge action. Each one is not only entitled to take action on every subject presented, but is bound to do so unless excused by a majority of his Brethren. It is, therefore, not a question of "desire," but of duty, and that duty should be fully exercised. On every question of finance, involving the expenditure of a dollar only, any Brother has a right to demand that every member present shall vote. Of how much more importance then is it that in the grave question of the admission of a candidate the same requirement should be enforced. In the one case the funds of the Lodge may be immaterially affected, but in the other a blow may be struck at its integrity and well being, from which it may take years to recover. After a ball man has been admitted to Masonry, members may say, that although present when he was balloted for, they took no part in the vote, and hence assume that they cannot be held responsible for his admission; but any such declaration comes with an ill grace, or with no grace at all. It was their duty to have voted, and such excuse as this has no other effect than to charge them with the non-performance of that duty.

Every vote pre-supposes a knowledge on the part of the voter of the subject upon which he is called upon to ballot, and in doing the act he is also supposed to conscientiously perform a duty. If, therefore, when he is called upon to ballot, he should not be informed sufficiently to ballot understandingly, it would be his duty to move a postponement of the ballot until such time as he should be properly informed.

Hence it will be perceived that the enforcement of the principle for which we contend, that every member of a Lodge present at a business communication, should be required to vote, unless excused by a majority, on every subject brought before it, would lead to more care, and a more enlarged exercise of the investigating faculties that are usually exercised in Lodge affairs. Let the Masters of Lodges think of these things, and ask themselves if our remarks are not just.—*N. Y. Despatch.*

Freemasonry in France.

Napoleon affected to take Freemasonry under his protection; but under this pretence he managed to divert it from its proper aim; in short, he bent it to his own purposes, and turned it into an instrument of despotism. It was not the first time that chains had been forged from sword-blades. Joseph Bonaparte was a Grand Master of the Order; Cambaceres, Grand Assistant Master; and Murat, second Grand Assistant Master. The Empress Josephine being at Strasburg, in 1805, presided at the festival of the adoption of the Free Knights of Paris; and about this time Eugene de Beauharnais was elected 'Venerable' of the Lodge of St. Eugene of Paris. When he was afterwards in Italy as Viceroy, the Grand Orient of Milan named him Master and Sovereign Commander of the Supreme Council of the 33d degree; the greatest honor attainable under the statutes of the Order.

Bernadotte also was a Mason; his son, Prince Oscar, was Grand Master of the Swedish Lodge; moreover, in the different Lodges of Paris were successively initiated, Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg; Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar; and even the Persian Ambassador, Askeri Khan; the President of the Senate, Count de Lacepede, presided as Grand Orient of France, having for his officers of honor Gens. Kellermann, Massena, and Soult. Princes, ministers, marshals, officers, magistrates, all, indeed, who were remarkable for their glorious career, or eminent from their position, were ambitious of being admitted as Brethren. Women even wished to have their Lodges; this notion was adopted by Mesdames de Caligman, de Girardin, de Narbonne, and many other ladies of great houses; but one only amongst them was actually received into the Craft, and she, not as sister, but as a Brother. That was no other than the famous Xaintrailles, to whom the First Consul had given the brevet of a *chef d'escadron* (Major of cavalry.)

But it was not in France alone that Freemasonry flourished at that period. The King of Sweden, in 1811, instituted the civil order of Masonry. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, had, towards the end of the month of July, in the year 1800, sanctioned by edict the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Berlin. The Prince of Wales continued to preside over the Order in England until he became Regent in 1813. And in the month of February of the year 1814, the King of Holland, Frederick William, declared himself protector of the Order, and permitted the Prince Royal, his son, to accept the title of Honorary Venerable of the Lodge of William Frederick of Amsterdam.

At the return of the Bourbons to France, Marshal Bournonville begged Louis XVIII., to place the Fraternity under the protection of a member of his family; but Louis, whose memory was tenacious, had not forgotten the active part which Masonry had taken in the catastrophe of 1793; so he refused compliance with the request, by stating that he never would allow a member of his family to form part of any secret society whatever.

In Italy, Masonry fell to the ground together with French domination; but in its place, after a time, Carbonarism began to appear, and this association seemed to have taken up the performance of the task which Masonry had abandoned, that of furthering the cause of political emancipation.

A lady from Atlanta, Ga., arrived at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland, Me., last week, from a visit to the Kennebec. On arriving at the hotel she discovered that she had been robbed of all her money, not having enough to pay her carriage fare. Informing some gentleman in the hotel that her father was a Mason, and proposing to leave her watch and chain for security for some money, the Brethren sent her away with a pass home, and a handsome purse in addition.

A Romantic History.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"Those who have been around the Central Station late at night have doubtless observed an old man, dignified in appearance, and evidently superior to such surroundings, who for some time past has been seeking lodgings there. He has a strange history—has had an experience in life that possesses all the singularity of romance. Before the war he was a planter in Texas, and possessed of immense wealth. His deposits in the Union Bank of this city at one time reached eighty thousand dollars in gold. His landed estate stretched over leagues of territory, and more resembled a German principality than the possessions of an American farmer. His homestead was the seat of ease and opulence, and a family of children added interest to his home, and gave an incentive to the accumulation of wealth. On the breaking out of the war he went to Europe; but before leaving he made his will, and executed papers which placed his property in the hands of his son and son-in-law. This was done that in case of his death there should be no trouble about the distribution of his estate.

"At the end of the war he came back. But his absence had given to his children a control of wealth they did not mean to surrender. They refused to recognize him, or permit him to have even a pittance with which to support life. A difficulty occurred between himself and son, in which the latter was shot in the arm and dangerously wounded. So exasperated was the outraged parent that he even expressed his regret that the life of his offspring had not been sacrificed. He finally came to this city and instituted legal proceeding for the recovery of some property which he has in this State. Pending the slow developments of the courts, without money and without friends, this old man, nearly eighty years of age, is compelled to seek shelter at the police station, while a daughter of his, residing in a princely mansion not a dozen squares away, enjoys every luxury that immense wealth and unbounded resources can secure.

THE following editorial slander is taken from the Warrick *Herald*, a Radical sheet published in Indiana:

GRANT VS. JEWDOM.

The Evansville *Courier* is trying to make capital against Gen. Grant because he would not let Jewish army thieves and blockade runners carry on their unlawful trafficking unmolested. The Jews, as a class, are distinguished preeminently above all other people for their characteristic dishonesty and thieving propensities. It is a part of their faith to prey upon and rob Christians. After having violated every military law pertaining to trade in the Department of Tennessee during the war, Gen. Grant banished them from the department and forbid them ever returning to it. *We say good.*

The Jews are *all Democrats* anyhow. We never heard of a Jewish soldier during the war on either side. They did not care an itinerant tinker's cuss how the war terminated. Their object was to make money out of it. They formed mainly the myriads of army vultures that preyed constantly and mercilessly on the poor, half naked, hungry soldiers. For every *Republican* Jew that, by the sort of reasoning adopted by the *Courier* and other similar journals, is induced to vote *against* Grant, a dozen decent, honest, Christian white men will be induced to vote *for* him.

Let the good work go on.

Extraordinary Eclipse.

The total eclipse of the sun, which is to take place on Tuesday next, will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be at 6:46. At the date in question the moon will not be more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will not be far from its apogee; a two-fold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun, nearly at the smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavors to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the southwest monsoon will be at its full blast on the 10th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observation either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of the mountain ranges.

—Canada is bestiring herself to prevent the introduction of the cattle disease in that country.

—The internal revenue receipts continue to average about $500,000 per day.

DRY GOODS.

THE

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GRAND PREPARATIONS

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COMPETITION DEFIED

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We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

BUYERS TO PURCHASE HERE

1st—All Imported Goods we will Import Direct, or buy from the Importer's Agents.

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Shoes we will have made to order; in fact, we will procure all our Goods FROM FIRST HANDS, thereby saving the Jobber's profits.

2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

3d—We shall continue to SELL ONLY FOR CASH, which enables us to sell at a closer profit than those selling on Time.

4th—We will continually have our buyers in the East watching the market and attending the Trade Auction Sales, buying Bargains, which we will again Sell as Bargains.

Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

ANY MARKET ON THIS CONTINENT.

☞ People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

MEMPHIS CAN NOW,

AND WILL,

COMPETE WITH ALL MARKETS

WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR

CLOAK MANUFACTORY

Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can therby

SELL THEM 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

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We shall keep the LARGEST as well as the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

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EVERY DEPARTMENT

—WILL—

BE COMPLETE.

Thankful to our customers for past patronage, we hope to keep a continuance of same, and through the GRAND PREPARATIONS WE HAVE MADE, the large increase of Stock and the close figures we shall sell at, we hope for a large increase of our custom.

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jy28

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au12 3m

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Leave Memphis (railroad time)	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:05 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9 50 p.m.	6 30 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	7:00 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
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" New York	7:40 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

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Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. jy5

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Nelson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fisherville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Mechanicville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 13, 1868:"

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and payable on the 1st day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of the following month of January, a penalty of ten per cent. shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of February, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on same; and sworn statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional penalty of fifty per cent., and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be redeemed by the owner thereof, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same hereby is imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except on full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns; Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive from the owner of such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

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SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN, Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

☞ Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

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In former times it was a practice with the merchants to give five gallons good liquor for the first Bale new Cotton. By way of keeping up something like the old custom, we propose to p